# THE HINDOO PATRIOT

## With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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## THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 27TH MARCH.

IN REPLY to a requisition from Government on the proposed abolition of imprisonment for debt the British Indian Association has recorded the following opinion :

One of the recognized facilities for the realization of debt in this country is body-warrant, and the fear of being put into jail has a very wholesome effect upon many a debtor in paying off their honest debts. As matters go, debtors are not always governed by abstract principles of morality or religion ; there are not a few among them who would not think of redeeming their debts, if they had not the dread of being dragged into jail for non-payment. They may have property, but continue to elude the grasp of the law by *benami* arrangement. The only process which has any effect upon such men, though not upon all of them, is imprisonment ; and if this salutary check upon dishonest repudiation of debt be withdrawn, the Committee fear the interests of society in this country, constituted as it now is, will be seriously jeopardized. Indians of whatever station in life, unless lost to all sense of honor and shame, have an instinctive dread of the jail, and added to this is the strong family feeling which is rudely shaken the moment a member of a family is thrown into a jail. These feelings operate very powerfully upon a certain class of debtors in paying off their debts. It would be, the Committee are of opinion, sapping the foundation of Indian society in the relations subsisting between the debtor and the creditor to abolish imprisonment for debt. A better instance of injury to the people by regulating their relations in life upon foreign or exotic ideas could not be conceived than this.

It may be urged that imprisonment of a debtor, who, however honestly inclined, has no means to pay, is absolute cruelty. But the law gives such a person relief in the Insolvent Court, and the new Procedure Code afford every facility for the protection of the really honest but unfortunate debtor ; and if he should not avail himself of it, it would be his own fault.

It may be argued on politico-economic ground that as man is a productive animal and his labour constitutes the wealth of the nation, any measure which deprives him of the opportunity of work is detrimental to the interests of society. But society also needs protection from persons who will not pay their just dues. As for the really honest but unfortunate debtor, it has been pointed out above that the law gives him ample protection. It not unfrequently had recourse to in the last resort, when every other process has failed. And a creditor, if he can recover his money by attachment of goods and chattels or other property of the debtor, does not, as a rule, take the extreme step of proceeding against the person of the debtor. It is about five years ago that considerable alterations were made in the Civil Procedure Code for the benefit of debtors, and a future change is contemplated by exempting salaries not exceeding Rs. 15 per mensem from attachment altogether. The effect of the changes thus made ought to be carefully watched before such a violent change as the abolition of imprisonment for debt is introduced in this country.

We hope the Government will not adopt any hasty action in this matter.

THE FOLLOWING is a list of donations made by Her Highness the Nawab Shahjahan Begum G. C. S. I. of Bhopal, during her stay at Calcutta :—

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Hospital for Women and Children ... | 1000 |
| | Hospital for Women from His Highness Newab Walajah Amirul Mulk Synd, Mahomed Siddik Hassan Khan Bahadur ... | 500 |
| 2. | District Charitable Society ... ... | 500 |
| 8 | Society of St. Vincent de Paul ... ... | 500 |
| 4. | Calcutta Madrissah ... ... ... | 500 |
| 5. | St. Vincent's Home ... ... ... | 250 |
| 6. | Loretto Orphanage ... ... ... | 500 |
| 7. | Mayo Hospital ... ... ... | 250 |
| 8. | Campbell Hospital ... ... ... | 250 |
| 9. | Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science ... ... ... | 250 |
| 10. | Zoological Gardens, Calcutta ... ... | 1000 |
| 11. | Calcutta Nurses' Institution .. ... | 200 |
| 12. | Society of Science, through Nawab Abdul Lutif, Khan Bahadur ... ... | 550 |
| 13. | Regards to artillery, cavalry, infantry guards, commissary of supplies and other servants, &c., of the British Government ... | 1356 |
| 14. | Miscellaneous charity ... ... | 140 |
| | Total ... ... | 7746 |

The charities of Native Princes seem to be on the wane. Of the several Native Chiefs, who visited Calcutta during the last season, the Begum of Bhupal seemed to be the only one, who has shown some sign of liberality.

NOTICE is given that considerable changes are reported to have taken place in the bar at the entrance to the Chittagong or Kornafuli river. Mariners are cautioned not to attempt to enter the river without a pilot.

THE FOOD adulterations detected in Paris continue to be amusing in their variety. The municipal analyst has discovered wine without a particle of grape juice, delicious to taste, but deleterious to health ; beer adulterated with picric acid, aloes, and stryehnine ; cider which never enjoyed the squeeze of an apple, and milk whose only innocent ingredient was water. A hundred other articles of consumption were equally falsified. Besides food, other articles of use were also dangerously adulterated—*medicines* among the number.

TUESDAY, 28TH MARCH.

WE ARE glad to observe that the Punjab Government has re-instated Mahomed Hyat Khan.

IT IS stated that the reductions in the Customs Department in the Presidencies of Bengal and Bombay owing to the repeal of the import duties will amount to Rs. 5,60,000 a year. The shears, we believe, are also to be applied proportionately to Madras, Rangoon, Chittagong, and other minor ports.

SIRDAR SHERE AHMAD KHAN, nephew of the late Amir Shere Ali Khan, has been appointed to officiate as Extra Assistant Commissioner, and is posted to Lahore in place of Kazi Mir Alam, who has obtained two years' furlough. This is an appointment worth notice.

THE PIONEER has not the boldness to attack Lord Ripon openly but makes the following insidious attack upon his Lordship's University utterances :

A correspondent sends word that he has been sleepless for many nights trying to make out what is the danger a State incurs when "a small highly educated class is brought in contact with a large uneducated mass." Does anything give way, or explode and how are the hostile elements to be kept from contact ? What is the risk to be apprehended? It sounds alarming, but where is the peril? Clearly this can have nothing to do with preaching sedition, because if education leads the few to preach this, it manifestly could not guard the masses from being misled.

We hate stabbing in the dark.

How THE Sylhet lime is prepared :

The quarries lie along the base of the Khasi hills, where they come down almost to the banks of the Surma. The lime is burnt in rude kilns as stretching for miles along either bank of the river. The stone is quarried during the spring and cold months, and after being broken into convenient pieces, is piled up in the neighbourhood of the little hill streams. As soon as these begin to rise in May, June, or July every boat is in requisition to convey the stone down to the larger streams below. The streams fall as quickly as they rise and there is no time to be lost. "It is scarcely possible to conceive a busier scene than the neighbourhood of some of these large quarries presents after a good fall of rain. Hundreds of men and women are busily engaged loading their canoes and then rapidly shooting down the narrow stream, while others are hastily poling the returning empty boats up the current, again to load and shoot down the rapids with their freight of stone." When the larger rivers are reached, the canoes are unloaded and the stone thrown out on the bank to be replaced on bigger boats which convey it to the place of manufacture.

Twelve lakhs of maunds of lime stone were exported for Assam in 1880-81.

THE DENUDATION of the forests in the Madras Presidency for the supply of fuel to the Madras and South Indian Railways, is engaging the attention of Government, especially in connection with its alleged effect upon rain and water supply. It is expected that before long the engines on those two railways will all burn coal, and wood as a fuel, will be abandoned. It is strange that the denudation of the forests should have been allowed to go on so long without prohibition.

WEDNESDAY, 29TH MARCH.

WE HAVE much pleasure in giving insertion to the following telegraphic account of the Durbhangha shooting party :

*Purneah, March 28th, 12h. 4om.*

The bag registered to date consists of seven tigers, three rhinoceri, fifty-two deer of sorts, twenty-seven pigs, 8 hares, thirteen peafowls, six bustards, sixteen jungle fowls, twenty-two partridges, besides seme quail and snipe.

Most of the guests will leave to-day. They are much pleased at the sport obtained. The Earl of Durham left four days ago. Sir William Eden and Mr. Lawler two days ago. Lord Ilchester and the rest of the party leave to-day.

The Maharajah and Mr. Shillingford continue shooting for another week, and hope to increase the bag of tigers to a considerable number.

The tigers killed were fine specimens ; the largest ten feet three inches long, and two were ten feet two inche long.

One sprang on to a tusker ridden by Colonel K., and maugled the elephant badly.

The tiger slapped the *mahout* off the elephant's neck, wounding the poor man at the back of the head, and was face to face with the Colonel, who tried to push the animal off the head of the elephant with the muzzle of his rifle. The tiger sprang off the head and then attacked Captain E., and wounded his elephant, and bit two large pices off the pad of his elephant. Some idea of the savageness of the tiger can be formed from the fact that the tiger broke one of his fangs, left it sticking in the wound ; it was with difficulty removed with a knife. The tiger, in his dying throe made another attempt at fighting, but got his quietus before he could do further damage. Colonel K's elephent, without its driver rushed away, but after a long chase was secured. The Colonel had a very bad time of it careering across country.

The rhinoceri also showed sport, one charged the Maharajah, and was nose to nose with his elephant, each trying to butt the other back ; another attacked Mr. Shillingford, and one Lord Ilchester. Sir W. Eden secured one with two shots at long range, showing what an Express can do from far.

WE ARE glad to observe that the *Indian Daily News* endorses our opinion on the career of Mr. Whitley Stokes, Law Member of the Governor-General's Council. After quoting the concluding portion of our article our contemporary says :

Now, we do not think this unfair summary of Mr. Stokes career as Legal Member of Council, for it is impossible to deny that Mr. Stokes was never but once in sympathy with public opinion, and that once was on a subject—the question of the cotton duties—wholly unconnected with legislation. In fact, we may go futher and say that Mr. Stokes was not only opposed to public opinion, but that, with an arrogance peculiar to himself, he never seemed to care to place himself in sympathy with the public. He chose to set himself up as being placed upon such a height above the public as to be able to see what that public required better than they could know for themselves. The result has been that his successor will find himself hampered by a number of badly-drawn and uncalled-for laws, the operation of which will have to be watched with care, whilst their continuance on the Statute book in their present form will always be a problem requiring not only considerable study, but considerable courage to deal with. It is only a statement of a fact to say that Mr. Stokes will leave India unregretted; that, in fact, his departure will be felt as a relief.

THE SAME paper has the following on the last University job :

The *Hindoo Patriot* tells the story of the election of the Tagore Law Professor for the ensuing year in a way which reflects the greatest discredit upon the Senate of the Calcutta University. According to our contemporary, the Faculty of Law wished to secure a competent Sanskrit ? to lecture on Hindoo Law, and, with this object in view, placed itself in communication with some German scholars. The Vice-Chancellor, in explaining what has been done, took the whole responsibility upon himself. It seems to us that he had no right to exercise the responsibility in the first place, and that his action was a clear usurpation of the rights of the Senate. In fact, we think there is a necessity for asserting the subordination of the Faculty of Law to the Senate. The result of the action of the Law Faculty has been the election of Dr. Jolly, who, whatever his qualifications may be, labors under the gravest of all disabilities, *viz.*, ignorance of India. In his speech Dr. Rajendralala Mitra remarked that the subject selected "the Hindoo Law of Inheritance, Partition, and Adoption according to the *Smritis*," had been threshed out pretty completely, and had been already dealt with several times by Tagore Law Professors. Speaking of Dr. Jolly, Dr. Mitra remarked, "he was not a lawyer by training or profession ; he had read nothing of law literature either in the original or in translation, nor was he familiar with the numerous judgments which settled the modern law in the estimation of our Courts." If this remark be true, then we cannot understand upon what grounds Dr. Jolly has been appointed Tagore Law Professor ; and we think the trustees have a right to say that the purpose of the trust has been either misunderstood, or not carried out. In fact unless the Vice-Chancellor can make a better defence of this appointment than he did at the meeting of the Senate, his action amounts to little short of a scandal.

But the *Englishman* finds fault with Dr. Rajendralala Mitra for exposing the job, because the learned doctor would not admit the correctness of Dr. Jolly's grand discovery that a Hindu woman can take four husbands.

WE ACKNOWLEDGED last week the receipt of the address presented by the good people of Janai to the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division and his reply thereto. We have not space for the documents, but we give the following extracts from the reply of the Commissioner :

The Burdwan Division, gentlemen, is as you know, in point of civilization, wealth, and general intelligence, one of the most advanced portions of Bengal ; and this is especially true of the populous and prosperous Sub-Division of Serampore. The condition of your town of Janai is highly creditable to the inhabitants, showing as it does that you

take earnest and intelligent, interest in all questions of sanitation and local improvement.

"As the question of local self-government is still under the consideration of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, I do not feel myself at liberty at present to make any detailed remarks on the subject. I will merely say that in my reports to government I have strongly supported the measure as far as advanced divisions like this of Burdwan are concerned. You must remember that the experimental and tentative nature of the measure has been clearly recognised in the Resolution of theGovernment of India,and that the steps to be taken for its organization cannot be the same in all districts. It is to you, gentlemen, and to the leading members of the educated class in Bengal, that we must look for the success of the experiment. Whether District Boards are to be a reality or a faree will mainly depend upon your conduct. I hope that there will be real work, and not mere talk. The importance of the formation of the public opinion in this country cannot be exaggerated. It is above all things essential that the Natives of Bengal should learn to discuss the action of Government in a broad, leberal spirit, free from unreasonable, suspicious, and ungenerous imputations of unworthy motives,

"I am much pleased with what I have seen of the work done by your local Board of guardians,and it is my intention to recommend to Government the adoption of a similar system for rural towns in the more advanced parts of the country.

"You have alluded to the importance of clearing the bed of the Saraswati from weeds I fully recognize the importance of this step, and I shall represent the matter to Government in the Public Works Department. But I do not think the weeds affect the purity of the water so much as the habit of bathing and washing dirty cloths and committing other nuisauces in it. It is also a pity that there should be no fixed places for burning dead bodies on its banks. You must remember that one of the objects of the scheme is to supply pure drinking water to the town of Howrah, where it is much needed; and I am sure that as patriotic citizens and good neighbours you will do your best to prevent its being defiled by such practices as those I have mentioned. As you have kindly alluded to my fondness for Oriental languages, you will, I have no doubt, admit that one who has studied the religious principles and feelings of the people of India as enshrined in their ancient and beautiful literature, is not likely to ask you to do anything repugnant to those feelings in regard to the ceremonies attendant on the burning of the dead. But, at the same time, you will doubtless yourselves see the necessity of having some fixed places for cremation, and will be able to arrange the matter in your extensive estates in such a way as to meet the wishes of all concerned.

The Commissioner added that he has supported both the Railway projects and in conclusion expressed much satisfaction with the Janai School. He said —" the school is fully in keeping with the advanced state of your town," and justly complimented the head-master, Babu Saradapersad Banerjee, " for the excellent way in which he conducts the school." Both the address and the reply were conceived in very good spirit.

### THURSDAY, 30TH MARCH.

THE GOVERNMENT of Bengal notifies in the last *Calcutta Gazette* that the rate of port dues on vessels of twenty tons burden and upwards, entering the Port of Calcutta, is reduced from 3 annas to one anna per ton, from 1st April next. Port dues on vessels entering in ballast and carrying no passengers is also reduced from the same date from 2-3 to nine pies per ton.

WE ARE glad to learn from papers published in the last *Calcutta Gazette* that the Maharaja of Burdwan has made a donation of Rs. 5000 to be invested in Government Securities for the award of scholarships and rewards in connection with the Sanskrit Titles Examination. Two scholarships of Rs. 25 each will be given to students and two of the same amount per annum to teachers.

WE HAVE received another communication from a member of the Subordinate Medical Service, who bitterly complains of the neglect with which his service is treated by Government. The Subordinate Executive Service, he says, has met with attention, the Subordinate Judicial Service has been placed on a respectable footing, but the scale of salaries fixed for the Subordinate Medical Service from the beginning of the creation as it were remains unchanged and no notice is taken of it. Our correspondent remarks: "If this neglect is owing to the abundance of candidates for the medical service, the doctrine of supply exceeding the demand applies equally to the Subordinate Executive Service as well as to the Subordinate Judicial Service. You can get no end of candidates for either of the two services on Rs. 150 or Rs. 200."

WE LEARN from a correspondent that the members of the Pertabgurh Reading Club and other gentlemen of the station presented a farewell address to Raja Rampal Sing of Rampur, who is now on the eve of his departure for England. We are sorry we cannot make room for the address and the reply, but we are glad to learn that the Raja has raised Rs. 3000 for the Northbrook Indian Society, and set apart a sum of Rs. 12,000 for general charitable purposes.

WE LEARN from a correspondent that a crowded meeting of the inhabitants of Fyzabad was held at the hall of the local Anjuman on the 21st instant to vote an address of sympathy and congratulation to Her Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress on her providential escape from the hands of an assassin. The meeting was composed of zemindars, mahajuns, pleaders, officials and other inhabitants. A telegraphic message has been despatched to the Secretary of State.

### FRIDAY, 31ST MARCH

OUR GOSSAIN DURGAPORE CORRESPONDENT informs us that the Nuddea Fever Commission at their visit to Meherpore came to the conclusion that the unhealthiness of the place and the spread of malarious fever there were chiefly due to the drying up of the river *Bhoirub*. They are of opinion that its excavation will restore Meherpore and the villages surrounding it to their priestine salubrity. The District Engineer estimates the cost at Rs. 70,000, half of which the Magistrate proposes to raise by private subscriptions and the other half to be paid by Government.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Dogachi in the district of Pubna expresses his surprise at the inefficiency of the local Police. Only a few months ago two murders were committed at about the same time, one in the heart of the Pubna town and the other at a place near Noldanga Bazar, and the murderers still remain undetected. The Inspector General of Police deputed the Assistant Superintendent of Police of Serajgunge to make further investigation—but what could he do?

IT IS STATED that a rising of a serious nature has taken place among the Khonds. The Khonds who are the people of the soil at Kalahandi in the Central Provinces, have risen in a body against the Kutlas, who for some years past have been settling down in Kalahandi and gaining possession of Khond villages. One hundred and forty-two villages have been looted, and property worth more than a lakh of rupees plundered. Strange to say no injury is reported to have been done to man, woman or child.

THE BOMBAY MILL-OWNERS' Association, it is said, is contemplating to found a technical school in which operatives may be taught practically the art of spinning and weaving. This will be a move in the right direction.

QUITE a scene took place in the House of Commons the other day. Mr. Biggar, the radical Home Ruler, whilst charging the Premier with habitually obscuring his meaning, in regard to legislation for the amendment of the Land Act, insinuated that 'it seemed to him a pity that the right hon. gentleman,in introducing his son to public life should have found "young hopeful" no better post than that of superintendent of evictions ("Oh! Oh"); but, perhaps, he might in future be more satisfactorily established in the world with the reversion of Mr. Marwood's office ("Oh! Oh!")'. Mr. Gladstone replied to this low personal attack :—

The observation just made by the hon. member are unworthy even of him (cheers), and if my son, the member for Leeds whom, he called "young hopeful," had been in his place I should have been content to leave it to him to say so. (cheers). Meantime I may say that the uniform practice of older men in this house is to afford a kindly welcome to younger once; and, moreover, I have never been able to trace in the case of the reception of a young man by the House any difference between one side of the House and the other. (Hear, hear.) I leave to the hon. member the distinction—perhaps it will be the principle distinction of his parliamentary career, (hear, hear,) of having broken this tradition, and of speaking of a young member of the House, in his absence, of course, as "young hopeful." (Hear, hear.) With regard to the other allusion of the hon. member which was brutal in character (cheers), I will take no notice of it whatever, except to say that. I do not believe there is one man among the members who sit round him and generally vote and speak with him who will rise in his place to sustain or applogize for that reference. I leave it to the hon. member himself to decide whether he will rise and express his regret for what has taken place and I will only add that there is not the slightest foundation for the statement that the member of Leed went into any part of Ireland to superintend evictions. (Cheers.)

To what a state is Parliament drifting!

THE MEDINI, a vernacular newspaper of Midnapore, publishes the proceedings of a meeting of the Ghatal Municipality, at which the good people of that Bœotia resolved to pay Rs. 900 a year for the local school, and adequate sums for watering all the principal roads of the place, and erecting four latrines. Credit is given to Babu Chandrasekhur Banerjea, the local Deputy Magistrate, for these grants. Watered roads at Ghatal, and all the roads of the metropolis not yet watered! A good officer can always be good, even in the very wilderness.

### SATURDAY, 1ST APRIL.

THERE WERE 226 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 25th March, of which 33 were from cholera, none from small-pox, 68 from fevers, 33 from bowel complaints, 4 from accidents, 13 from asthma and pthisis, 8 from convulsions, 7 from spleen diseases, 19 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Eleven children were still-born, 40 died at the age of 15 days and under and above 15 days and under one year, 32 persons died at the age of 60 and upwards. Among non-Asiatic Christians the deaths were 13. The average of daily mortality was 32.2

WE LEARN from the *Shield* to hand by this morning's mail that Mr. Stansfield has brought in a Bill for the repeal of the C. D. Acts in England, which has been read for the first time and ordered for second reading on the 5th July next. Mr. Childers has given notice of a motion that he would move that a Select Committee be appointed to enquire into the Acts, their administration, operation and effect. The motion provides for instruction that the the Select Committee have power to receive evidence, which may be tendered concerning similar systems in British colonies or in other countries, and to report whether C. D. Acts should be maintained, amended, or repealed.

WE HAVE received the prospectus of a new weekly paper to be started in London under the name of the "Oriental Gazette." It will be published in English and French and will be solely devoted to Oriental topics. The Editor-in-chief is Mr. E. St. J. Farman, a Commander of the Imperial Order of the Medjidie. Its price is 33 shillings per annum.

THE DEPUTY MAGISTRATE of Ghatal we are glad to learn is taking steps to improve the Mail service in his sub-division. A correspondent writes: "The Superintendent of Post Offices has directed the Post Masters to send letters addressed to stations on the East Indian Railway *via* Jehanabad. This means we will have our letters from Calcutta *via* Burdwan and not Uluberia and then along a circuitous and marshy country subject to floods and therefore to delays." It is a pity that the Deputy Magistrate, who has it appears begun his work in right earnest, is transferred from Ghatal, though he had not been appointed to that sub-division quite two months ago What is the cause of this sudden transfer?

A CORRESPONDENT from Assam writes as follows:

Babu Jadub Chundra Barua, Superintendent of the Political Agents' Office, Naga Hills, did much to avert the danger in 1879 like Mr. H M. Hinde.but the latter was suitably rewarded by promotion as an Assistant Commissioner, whereas the poor native is allowed to remain unrewarded. Major T. B. Mitchell, the late Political Agent Major Williamson, Special Political Officor with the Naga Field Force. and Colonel Johnstone, a former Political Agent of the Naga Hills all recommended an Extra Assistant Commissionership with the personal distinction of Ray Bahadur for this most deserving officer, but he is still left in the cold shade of neglect. The saying goes hope deferred maketh the heart sick. Babu Jadub Chandra cannot be spared for a moment from the Naga Hills where he is popularly called the Naga Raja and his hardship may be well imagined when it is remembered that he is a married-man but can't have his family with him. The Government order prohibits any one taking family to the hills. He is now getting only Rs. 150 a month which is equal to Rs. 75 in the valley districts in Assam. For far less conspicuous services two less distinguished servants of the Assam Government were lately rewarded with Ray Bahadurships and another was rewarded with an Extra Assistant Commissionership for the services performed by his late father. I am confident that Mr. Elliott will do justice to Babu Jadub Chunder if he will kindly enquire into his services.

We heartily second our correspondent.

BABU BEHARILAL NUNDI has undertaken a gigantic work, a cyclopædia in Bengali, entitled the *Sabdartha Ratnakar*. It will be published as a serial. We have received the first number, which is a fair specimen. We wish the prejector every success.

THERE was a violent storm at Simla on the night of the 28th, attended with thunder and lightning and heavy rain. It lasted for several hours.

THE FOLLOWING statistics regarding the operations of the Post Office will be found interesting: During the year 1880-81 about 159,000,000 letters, newspapers, parcels, &c., passed through the post office as compared with about 143,000,000 in 1879 1880. The system of post-cards, which was introduced in India on July 1st, 1879, has been much appreciated by the public. In the nine months from July 1st 1879, to March 31st, 1880, 7,472,000 of these cards were used. In 1880-81 the number rose to 14,865,000. The number of Money Orders issued in the first nine months of the current year was 1,601,412 representing a value of about £4,292,000, as compared with 1,152,715, representing a value of about £3,344,000, during the corresponding period of 1880-81. During the year 1880-81 insured property to the value of about £7,876,000 was sent through the Post Office. The rate of insurance charged is $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the value. The amount of property lost, whether from accident, fraud or high way robbery, was only £1,040. This result testifies to the general efficiency of the Post Office administration, and to the honesty of the large body of postal employes, the great majority of whom are Natives of India.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

*London March* 27.—Rumours are current of an intended meeting between the Emperor of Austria and the Czar.



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27.—Lord Hartington, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said the remission of the cotton duties was no reason for the remission of the Indian tea and coffee duties.

The house of Mr. Mahon, Magistrate of Roscommon, has been partially destroyed by dynamite. The inmates were not injured.

28.—The Cape Government has announced the repeal of the disarmament proclamation in Basutoland, and will appoint Commissioners to examine into the grievances of loyal subjects. A farmhouse at Donegal has been damaged by the explosion of a bomb; the inmates escaped uninjured. Messrs. Parnell, Dillon and O'Kelly have applied to be released on parole.

28.—The division will be taken on the *cloture* resolution of Thursday next. In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. Forster made a statement concerning the present state of affairs in Ireland. He said there were hopeful signs. He regretted, however, the continuance of outrages, which must be stopped, If not, he would have to ask the House to authorise stronger measures, The application of Messrs. Parnell, Dillon and O'Kelly to be released on parole has been refused. The Commons have negatived by 140 against 89 the motion brought forward by Mr. Ritchie for a Select Commitee on fair trade, and to enquire into the effects of foreign Tariffs on British trade. Sir Stafford Northcote supported the motion. The Captain of the ironclad *Northumberland*, whilst on shore in the neighbourhood of Cagliari, has been robbed and wounded.

29.—Mr. Parry, the Liberal candidate, has been elected by a large majority for Carnarvon boroughs in the room of Mr. W. B. Hughes the deceased member, beating the independent candidate. In the House of Commons last night the Attorney General asked leave to introduce a Bill for disfranchising Boston, Macclesfield and Canterbury for corruption, and for suspending other constituencies. A despatch from Lord Granville to the British Consul General in Egypt has been published, insisting upon the cessation of capricious quarantine administration which so impedes communications between Great Britain and India.

29.—The treaty lately concluded between Russia and Persia for the delimitation of the frontier has been ratified.

30.—It is expected that the Government will obtain a majority of 26 votes in the division on the Cloture resolution, which will be taken to-night.

31.—The House of Commons last night negatived by 318 against 279 votes the amendment, brought forward by Mr. Marriott, condemning the cloture by a bare majority. After the division the House agreed to adjourn the debate on the original motion until Monday next. Lord Hartington, replying to a question, denied that Rothschild had purchased the Rajputana Railway. Negotiations, he said, were proceeding, but no decision will be taken without consulting the Indian Government. Mr. Herbert, a Magistrate in Kerry, has been shot dead.

*Dublin, March* 29.—A carman has been shot dead by a Fenian. The police enquiry into the affair led to the seizure of arms, and several arrests were made, including that of the murderer.

IT WOULD appear that the omission of Saraswati Puja in the list of authorized holidays for the current year was not an oversight of the Bengal Office. Our correction was a mistake. As the list refers to the current year, the Puja, which has already passed away, could not certainly be included in it.

THE HOWRAH OVERBRIDGE has been duly opened. The good people of Howrah feel deeply grateful to Sir Ashley Eden for sanctioning this work, and to Mr. C. E. Buckland, the Magistrate, for carrying it out with commendable despatch.

WE HAVE received a copy of a memoir of Sir Ashley Eden in Sanskrit verse by Pundit Narayan Chundra Kavirathna Bhuttacharjea and dedicated to Raja Rajendranarain Deva Bahadur. The book is well got up. Composed in Sanskrit and printed in Deva Nagri the book is apparently addressed to the learned of India.

THE MORNING PAPERS publish an important decision of Mr. Justice Wilson in the case of Kallykissen Tagore *vrs.* Sreemutty Kadumbini Devi. It would appear that by his Will the late Babu Gopal Lal Tagore bequeathed a portion of his vast estates to his daughter for life and his daughter's sons and their sons absolutely as well as to his son's sons and created a trust property. Babu Kallykissen Tagore, the only son and sole heir of the late Babu Gopal Lal Tagore's filed a suit in the High Court, Original Side, for the construction of the Will. Mr. Justice Wilson holds that all the aforesaid bequests to the grandsons are void under the Hindu Law, because made to a class of beneficiaries, some of whom were not in existence at the time of the testator's death and were therefore incapable of taking the gift. It is the old question of *intervivos*. Mr. Stokes' new Trust Bill has excluded gifts to a class of beneficiaries.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. Report on the Political Administration of the Rajputana States for 1880-81. 2. Indian Telegraph Guide Parts I. and II. for April 1882. 3. Annual Report on the Administration of the Land Revenue in Assam for 1880-81. 4. Proceedings of the Council of the Governor-General of India for making laws and regulations of the meeting of 8th March 1882 containing the Financial Statement for 1882-83. 5, Minutes of a Meeting of the Managing Committee, Bijnor Agricultural Society held on February 7, 1882. 6. Report of the Calcutta Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for 1881. 7. Copy of Evidence of Nawab Abdul Lutief Khan Bahadur given before the Education Commission. 8. Meteorological Record for June 1881. 9. The Whole Truth about the Theosophical Society and its founders, being a Report of Proceedings of a Public Meeting held at the Framjee Institute, Bombay, on the 20th January 1882. 10. The Bengal Miscellany, a monthly magazine for February 1882. 11. Arya Durpan—a bi-monthly journal in English, Urdu and Hindi, Vol. V. No. 53. 12. Subdartha Rutnakar—a Bengali Encyclopædia edited by Beharilal Nundi. Part I. 13. A Memoir of the Hon'ble Sir Ashley Eden, K. C. S. I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in Sanskrit. By Nárayanchundra Kaviruthna Bhuttacharjea. 14. Stabkoosumanjoli—or a collection of Sanskrit prayers with Bengali translations. By Rakhaldas Mookerjea. 15. Meghata-Bijoli—or Hurrish Chunder—a Poem in Bengali. By Radhanath Mittra. 16. Mayabati or the Enchanted Lady—an operatic piece. The text by Radhanath Mitra and the music by Kassissur Chatterjea. 17. Agamani—an operaitic piece in Bengali. Published by Gopalchunder Chatterjea. 18. Bijoya—Do. Do. 19. Pronoy Parijata—Do. The text by the author of Usa Haran and the Music by Ramtaran Sanyal. 20. Bharati—a Bengali monthly, for Choitra 1288, B. E.

## INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

(SESSION 1882.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Thursday, the 6th Inst., at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Laws of Expansion by Heat. Coefficient of Expansion of Liquids and Gases.


# The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, APRIL, 3, 1882.


## THE EMPLOYMENT OF NATIVES IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

MAJOR EVELYN BARING, in his Financial Statement for 1882-83, makes some observations on the question of the increased employment of Natives of India in the public service, which we cannot pass unnoticed. The Finance Minister, after explaining the measures which the Government of India has decided to adopt in order to improve the position of the Subordinate Executive Services, goes on to say:—"Before leaving this subject I wish to observe that, while the number of European officers employed in the Civil Service has been largely reduced, the business of civil administration shows no diminution, but is likely to increase with the progress of social, industrial, and commercial needs of the growing population. It is the intention of Her Majesty's Government and of the Government of India that a constantly increasing share of the work of the country shall be performed by Natives of India. Not only will this gradual change add to the ties which already bind educated Natives and the chief Native families to the British Government, but the work will be performed more economically than hitherto. The number of Native gentlemen holding offices of trust and position has increased during the last three years and will continue to do so under the combined influence of annual admissions to the Covenanted Civil Service in both England and India, and the rules of 1879 regarding appointments to the Uncovenanted Service. A strict observance of the latter by local Governments and administrations is indispensable, and will be enforced by Her Majesty's Secretary of State and by the Government of India. In this way the Government of India has every confidence that the intentions of Her Majesty's Government both at Home and in India will meet with fulfilment, and the aspirations of the people of India be in due time satisfied."

Every body knows that so far back as 1833, Parliament by a formal statute, declared the eligibility of the Natives of India to employment in the higher offices of the State in their own country. It was positively laid down by the Charter Act of that year that they should not be excluded in consequence of their religion or birth, or colour from any office or employment under the East India Company. For two decades the Covenanted Civil Service of India remained the monopoly of the nominees of the Directors of the East India Company, and the Natives of India had no chance of obtaining admission into its sacred preserves. Even when the service was thrown open to public competition in 1853, the Natives of India were practically shut out from it. No less an authority than the Duke of Argyll, while Secretary of State for India, plainly admitted that the British Government had not kept their engagements in regard to the employment of Natives in the public service, and that to make a competitive examination in London a condition absolutely barred the entrance of Natives of India into the service of the Crown in this own country. Although the competitive system has been in operation for nearly thirty years not more than nine candidates have been able to enter the service by successfully passing the examination. Major Evelyn Baring hopes that the number of Natives, who may enter the Civil Service by public competition in England, will "increase hereafter, under the combined influence of the breaking drown of social and religious obstacles, and of the facilities now offered to Natives for study in England by the society presided over by Lord Northbrook and otherwise." Does not the Finance Minister perceive that the difficulty of the Native candidates has been greatly aggravated by the reduction of the limit of age from 21 to 19 years? This change which was effected by Lord Salisbury six years ago has absolutely closed the Covenanted Civil Service to the Natives of India. Since the new rules came into operation, not a single Native has been able to enter through the door of competition; and so long as these rules remain in force the entrance of our countrymen into that service by passing an examination in London will be a physical impossibility. In discussing the question of the increased employment of Natives of India in the public service, our rulers should not therefore speak at all of the influence of the annual admissions to the Covenanted Civil Service in England. The Government of Lord Lytton frankly said that "the recent reduction of the standard of age for the competitive examination will practically render the competition of Natives educated in their own country, a matter of exceptional difficulty." As a matter of fact the ordinary Covenanted Civil Service is no longer open to our countrymen, though it has not, by a formal statute, been closed to them. As for the annual admissions to the Native Civil Service in India under the Parliamentary Act passed in 1870 we have never concealed our opinion that this new system, by attaching greater weight to accidents of birth and social position than to solid qualifications, has dealt a serious blow to the prospects of the educated Natives of India. Our educated countrymen decline all suggestions that some backstair way into the Civil Service especially easy and especially intended for them should be made. They have always fought against such proposals as against their entire exclusion from the service. They hold that the preparation which Englishmen require to fit them for the Civil Service is equally required by them. The difficulty of a competitive examination is the test which has been unanimously agreed upon as necessary to exclude from the service those who are unfit. The Natives of India wish to be subjected to the same test, because they wish their unfit countrymen to be excluded from the service. We fully recognize the importance of social weight, but the appointment of aristocratic noodles or at best mediocrities to higher offices solely on account of their social position and their fawning regard for the powers that be, must do incalculable injury to the public interests. From what we have said above it is clear that notwithstanding the repeated declarations of Parliament within the last half-century for the advancement of the Natives of India to offices of trust and emoluments in their country, their position now is much worse than it was before—they are practically excluded by the reduction of age from competition in England, while under the rules framed under the Act of 1870 greater weight is attached to accidents of birth and social status than to solid qualifications.

Coming to the subject of the employment of Natives of India in the Uncovenanted Service

Major Evelyn Baring tells us that a strict observance by Local Governments and Administrations of the rules issued in 1879 regarding appointments to that service will lead to an increase in the number of Native gentlemen holding offices of trust and position. The Finance Minister assures us that the Secretary of State and the Government of India will enfore a strict observance by the Local Governments of the rules forbidding the admission of Europeans to the general Uncovenanted Service. Lord Ripon and Major Baring will pardon us if we cannot place implicit reliance on this assurance. Long experience has shown that the reiterated instructions of successive Secretaries of State regarding the employment of Natives in the Uncovenanted Service in preference to Europeans are systematically disregarded by the authorities in India. In a despatch sent out last year Lord Hartington wrote :—"Actual experience has shown that whereEnglishmen compete before their own countrymen with Natives of India for official patronage they are apt to prevail in the competition more generally than it is consistent, not perhaps always, with their relative fitness, but not certainly with the possibility of such a complete adoption as could be wished of the policy of preferring Natives. It is most true, as your Excellency represents,that of the sons of Civil andMilitary officers, for whom their parents have found a difficulty in providing, there is always in India an abundant supply, incessantly solicitous for patronage, sometimes very fit, and usually very powerfully backed and recommended, whether fit or not. To these loyal claimants are not unfrequently added others as pressing and as difficult to set aside, but recommended chiefly by a personal and sometimes by political interest, such as can never be entirely excluded, and is sometimes difficult to resist. The result in practice has been that, with the best intentions, the dispensers of local patronage find themselves liable to be turned aside from the duties they had prescribed for themselves, and thus the strict observance of the declared policy is often impaired and obstructed." The simple truth is, that the policy so repeatedly prescribed by Her Majesty's Government in regard to the employment of Natives in the higher offices of the Uncovenanted Service in preference to Europeans will not be strictly carried out unless and until the obstacles so clearly described by Lord Hartington have been removed. So long as Europeans very powerfully backed and recommended are solicitous for patronage, the poor Native will have a very small chance. The higher appointments in the Uncovenanted Service, in spite of the repeated declarations by Her Majesty's Governments, have been a preserve for the sons, nephews and brothers-in-law of influential Civil and Military officers, whom their parents and relatives find a difficulty in providing otherwise. So long as Lord Ripon and Major Evelyn Baring guide the vessel of the State, they will no doubt insist upon a strict observance by the local Governments of the rules of 1879 forbidding the admission of Europeans to the general Uncovenanted Service; but what guarantee is there that this will be done by their successors? It is notorious that there is no continuity in the policy of the Indian Government. When Sir Stafford Northcote declared in 1867 that the Natives of India have "a preferential claim" to all appointments in the Uncovenanted Service, the Government of Lord Lawrence issued a resolution announcing that Natives would be largely employed in the higher offices of the Police Department and in the Non-Regulation Provinces Commissions. A few appointments were made under this resolution, but in a short time it became a dead letter. Similarly, when Sir John Strachey was Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, he ruled that the post of Assistant Superintendent of Police throughout the North Western Provinces and of extra Assistant Commissioner in the Jhansi Division would, unless under exceptional circumstances, be reserved for the Natives of the country. This rule, as we know, was honored by Sir John's successor, Sir George Couper, more in he breach than in the observance thereof. Lord Hartington observes in the despatch we have already quoted that it has "been a long established constitutional maxim of Anglo-Indian Governments to discourage and prevent the initial selection of Europeans by the Government in India for admission into the more important offices in their service, reserving that selection always for the authorities in England, * * *" This has no doubt been the theory; but unfortunately the practice has not often coincided with the theory.

Major Evelyn Baring gives the following analysis of the services, according to their composition as regards Europeans and Natives, in order to show the extent to which Natives of India are already employed in the work of Government:

| Nationality. | Covenanted. | Uncovenanted. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Europeans ... | 861 | 1,197 | 2,058 |
| Natives ... | 12 | 2,012 | 2,024 |
| Total ... | 873 | 3,209 | 4,082 |

This table, at first sight, shows that the number of Europeans and Natives holding the superior offices in the public service is nearly equal. But then from this table have been excluded all branches of the service the higher grades of which are almost exclusively filled by Europeans —namely, Public Works, Mints, Telegraphs, Education, Survey, Post Office Forest, and some other miscellaneous offices. The inclusion of these branches in the table would have have exhibited a widely different result. The branches which have been excluded are practically monopolized by Europeans. This important fact we cannot overlook in considering the question of the degree to which Natives are employed in the work of Government. In the matter of employment in the public service all that our countrymen ask for is fair field and no favour. If the services of Natives are not so efficient or satisfactory as those of Europeans let the former be excluded by all means. The importation of foreign labour is necessarily costly, and it should not be resorted to except in case of absolute necessity. No European should be imported for doing work which could be efficiently performed by Natives. Where Natives have had a fair trial they have shown that they can hold their own against Europeans. Something more than mere paper declarations, we repeat for the thousandth time is necessary to secure justice and fair play to the Natives of India in the matter of their employment under Government.

## MR. GLADSTONE'S GRAND SPEECH.

WE are no admirers of Mr. Gladstone's Irish Land Act, but as he himself said it is the law of the land, and ought therefore to be allowed fair trial. The Resolution of the House of Lords to appoint a committee of enquiry into its working so soon after its enactment was to say the least unseemly, but Mr. Gladstone attacked it on other grounds. He denounced it as an arbitrary interference with the administration of justice. Whether we concur in this view or not, we think friends and foes alike will admit that Mr. Gladstone's speech on the subject was a grand effort of eloquence. The *Times* says, "it was not inferior in eloquence and vigor to the highest efforts of his long oratorial career." We, therefore, need make no apology in placing before the reader the best portions of it. We quote his second speech. After a few preliminary remarks Mr. Gladstone said:

We are here to ask the House of Commons to pass a vote of policy of the highest importance. We ask it of the House of Commons, because that House is our natural and legitimate resort; we draw from it our strength; our very existence depends upon its confidence. (Cheers) When a heavy blow is struck at our existence, or at the interests confided to our charge, this is the place to which we come (loud cheers) to restore the strength necessary for the honourable administration of the trust of government. (Cheers.) We are acting according to precedent; we are acting according to principle. The only question is whether the occasion for our thus acting is an adequate occasion; and in our view, the occasion is not only one of the greatest gravity, but the occasion is such that, I cannot but feel it to be one of extreme necessity. (Hear hear.) We have heard it stated by an hon. member, who, from his high integrity, always commands the respectful attention of this House—I mean the hon. member for North Warwickshire—that though his experience of this House has been a lengthened one, he has not been able during his research into history to discover a precedent for the present motion; but I suppose my experience of this House is as long as his (laughter), and I think I shall be able to satisfy the hon. member that proceedings analogous to this have been taken. The truth is that conflicts of this nature have been far from uncommon. The one House passes a resolution with the intention of striking a blow at the Executive Government or the system of Administration; the other House, taking a different view of the situation, passes a resolution arising directly out of the previous resolution, and intend to counteract it. Such was the case in 1857, when a motion was made in the House of Lords relative to the Chinese War. So, in 1850, when the House of Lords had passed a resolution condemning the conduct of the Government, Mr. Roebuck brought on a motion that was intended to rehabilitate the position of Lord Palmerston, a motion that he succeeded in carrying against the House of Lords. Another instance occurred in 1863 or 1864 with reference to the Danish War. Thus the proceedings are such as to have undisguised reference to the House which took the first step. In fact, instances are so common that I ought to ask the pardon of the House for referring to them. But there is an instance of such a conflict which is still more direct. In 1839 the House of Lords appointed a committee to inquire into the administration of the Irish Government, and the motion for that purpose, not only threatened immediate, great, and vital interests, but also affected the interests and the administration of the party in power. The only object aimed at was to discredit the Government. But immediately after that motion a counter-motion was made in this House, when Lord John Russell laid down the true doctrine. He said "The House of Lords has brought an arraignment against the Executive Government; that is a blow to the Government that criples its power. We want a restoration of the strength taken from us by the House of Lords." I cannot conceive, Sir, a stronger precedent than that except in the respect, that in that case it was a blow in the face of the Executive Government alone, for if in the present case the Executive Government had alone been in question, we should not at once have asked this House for its support? we should have considered in the first place, whether the blow was sufficiently heavy (cheers); and probably we might have determined the question in the negative. (Laughter.

Mr. Gladstone then quoted the precedent of the Reform Bill and continued:

There was no denial of the right of the House of Lords to throw out the Reform Bill any more than there is now a denial of its right to appoint a committee of inquiry. No, Sir, but that House, in acting contrary to the national assembly, has taken a course that may lead to national disaster. That other assembly, no matter how venerable or how distinguished it may be, is not the assembly that can decide great issues of the national fortunes or decide great political crisis when they arise. (Loud cheers.) It is then the representatives of the people upon whom in every crisis the real burden must lie and if there be disaster, if the interests of the country be fatally compromised, you cannot sift your responsibility from yourselves upon those whom we are accustomed to refer to under the name of "Another place." The nation expects from you maintenance of its fortunes and the custody of its interests, and it is in order that you should rise to the level of that great duty that I appeal to you on this occasion. (Renewed cheers) Now, Sir, what do we call upon the House to assert? A large part of the terms of the motion of Lord Ebrington I have referred to as being strictly applicable to this case. We believe that the measure which it is sought to impair is a measure in favour of which opinion of the country stands unequivocally pronounced. (Hear, hear.) We believe that it was matured by discussions of the most anxious and laborious character. (cheers.) To the accuracy and moderation of that statement I might call some competent witnesses even from the other side. And Sir, that "the House is ready to express its adherence to its principle and leading provisions," is I bilieve,as true now as it was in 1831. And what do we ask the House to assert? Is there any thing of exaggeration or extravagance, is there any thing rhetorical or declamatory in the terms we invite you to adopt? No, we have endeavoured to cast aside the fascinations of imagination and ask you only to say—if you believe it—that this Parliamentary inquiry tends to defeat the operation of the Act, and must be injurious to the interests of good government in Ireland.

I ask the House to go back with me to the language almost of despair in which the Queen's Speech of 1881 opened the Session of Parliament. I ask the House after having gone through that Speech—which I need not specifically quote, because its general character is fresh in the minds of all—I ask them then to go forward with me through the laborious experience of the last Session, through the 58 nights of debate on the Land Bill, and to the period when the appointments of Commissioners and Sub-Commissioners had been made and when their proceedings were about practically to commence. Sir, it was then that we were called upon to witness a new and powerful and menacing development of the great conspiracy against law and order, and property in Ireland. It was then that we were bound to confess to ourselves—and blind, indeed, we must have been if we had attempted to conceal it—that the effort which was being made, and which was being made not without chances of success, was to bring about that universal denial of the obligations and the rights of property which the Duke of Wellington had long ago pointed out in solemn and formal words as marking the stage at which Government would be paralyzed and no power at its command would enable it to meet the disaffection of a united nation. (Hear, hear.) That was the crisis which we had before us in the beginning of October last. What were the means we had in our hand to meet it with? We had the Coercion Act. Does any body suppose that the operation of that Act would have been made co-extensive with the evil which we had to confront? I am afraid there are some who still suppose that in the Coercion Act there is latent some remedial process, but we, at least, are not under that dismal superstition. The Act had no legitimate purpose and could have none, except for a moment to clear the ground and leave a space on which you might found with a prospect of their free operation your remedial measure. We had the power of Government in Ireland; and what is the power of Government in Ireland? It is a mechanical force, which, unless it has other moral forces behind it, cannot conquer. Had we been speaking of England, you might have told us that we had large reserves of energy throughout all classes of the community. Had we those reserves of energy in Ireland? Was it on the moral power or the social power of the landlord class in Ireland that we were to fall back, and to hope that from that source could be derived the strength which was necessary to cope with and put down this tremendous conspiracy? No, Sir; at the time we well knew that there were in Ireland but two living powers. One of them was the Land League and the other was the Land Act. (Cheers.)

A desperate conflict it was *obvious must* occur between them. The question was, which was to be the victor? Yes, Sir, between the Land League and the Land Act. We have had to-night from agents of the Land League, as throughout the discussion of the Land Bill, a significant exhibition of their desire to defeat that Bill if they could (cheers, and cries of "No" from some of the Irish members below the gangway on the Opposition side), or if they could not defeat it, to discredit it. (Renewed cheers.) I do not say for a moment that I charge that responsibility on Irish members in general. Do not let it be supposed that I charge it on all Irish members who sit in that quarter of the House, for I know there are some of them who were roused even during the debates on the Land Bill last year into indignant protestations of an irrepressible patriotism against the proceedings of some of their colleagues. (Hear, hear.) But there are in that quarter of the House deadly enemies of the Land Act. (Hear.) No wonder. Why are they its enemies? They are working for their own purpose, and the Land Act is working for a purpose directly opposite. The Land Act is working, as we believe, for the purposes of social order and stability. They are working for purposes which they may, perhaps, deem sufficient and legitimate, but which we are compelled to consider directly the reverse. (Hear, hear.) That was the situation of things in Ireland in October last. We knew, of course, we could not expect to obtain from the party opposite, which was associated directly with the interests of land in Ireland, a recognition of our real objects or an approval of the means we were employing in order to attain them. But these were the facts of the case: There was this great measure, and there was the double opposition which he had to confront—a double opposition which was constantly represented in the debates of last year, and which has been again represented in the division to-night. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Gladstone thus touched upon the judicial part of the argument :

But let us consider what will be the effect of this inquiry. It is an inquiry by a committee of the House of Lords into the proceedings of a judicial body, and, as far as we can gather, it will be the duty—and I do not know how the committee will escape the duty—to summon before it a smaller or a larger number of the judicial agents by whom the Act is now being administered. Have they considered what kind of rebuff they may possibly receive when they ask a Judge under the Land Act what were the considerations which moved him to deliver this or that judgment? Sir, I believe there is upon record a case in which a committee of the House of Lords made a similar attempt, and met with a reply famous for evermore within the precincts of the distinguished profession of which the person making it was a member. In a case of Knollys, Chief Justice Holt delivered a judgment which the House of Lords disapproved, as they seem to disapprove some of the judgments of Mr. Justice O'Hagan. I beg the pardon of the House—the case is even worse than I supposed. From the inaccuracy of my memorandum I presumed that it was a committee of the House of Lords which received the rebuff. On reference I find that it is the House of Lords itself. Chief Justice Holt was summoned by the House of Lords and asked the reason for his decision. I may inform the House that it was a case in which the privileges of the House of Lords were attacked, and therefore there was greater apology for tampering with the judicial independence of Chief Justice Holt than there would be with the judicial independence of Mr. Justice O'Hagan. When Chief Justice Holt was asked his reason for his decision he replied in these memorable words:—"I hold authority independent of yours; I gave my reasons for the judgment in that place in which I had sworn to administer justice. By the House of Lords I look to be protected and not to be assailed (loud cheers), and I will not assign the reasons upon which I founded my judgment." (Cheers.) Well, Sir, what is the case in these judicial proceedings? In so far as they differ from other judicial proceedings they differ in this respect, that Parliament has deliberately sought to fence them if possible against all interference. From the decision of the Land Court there is no appeal whatever, even on questions of law. (Hear, hear.) Even on questions of law the Court is not absolutely bound to allow an appeal. If it declares that in its judgment an appeal would be frivolous and vexatious it may refuse an appeal even on a question of law. On questions of law and fact there is no appeal whatever except by leave of the Commissioners. If Parliament had not suspended the appeal cases might have been taken to the highest Courts in Ireland, and then to the House of Lords, which might have dealt with them judicially. But you have elaborately provided for the exclusion of the House of Lords in its judicial capacity from any interference with these matters. Upon the composition of the committee of the House of Lords I will make no particular remark, except this, that it is not distinguished for the absence of prejudice (cries of "Order"), but that committee is to examine those very subjects upon which the jurisdiction of the House of Lords in its highest character is excluded. I will not express any opinion upon that committee further than to say that it is largely composed of Irish landlords, and that its object is avowedly to examine in to the working of the Land Act, on the ground of the havoc the Courts are alleged to be making with rents. I think I am justified in saying that that committee is not presumably distinguished for the absence of prejudice or bias. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Gladstone thus concluded :

I said just now there were but two living powers in Ireland in this great and terrible struggle. We are entering into it with a firm determination to use every power in our hands for the purpose of maintaining or restoring tranquillity, order, and confidence in Ireland. I am thankful to say that some small beginnings have been made in the performance of that great work; but we have no strength to spare. We cannot afford to witness with indifference the invasion of our means and the weakening of our resources; we have nothing to throw away. As I have said, it is not the Executive Government that can maintain the existing state of things in Ireland; it is not the educated classes; it is not the body of landlords. We have heard much on different occasions of the English garrison in Ireland; and the phrase has been repeated within the last few days. If the odious phrase must be repeated of what is that English garrison composed? When does it draw its vitality and its strength? It does not draw its strength or its vitality from pompous titles and long rent rolls; it draws almost the whole of its vitality in Ireland from the support of the northern population of Ireland; and at this moment you are in peril in that matter. The whole of the Northern population is ready to go against you almost to a man if you allow them to suppose for a moment that you are about to tolerate tampering with the Land Act. And what, Sir, I should like to know, is the strength or efficacy of any English garrison, or what ought to be strength or efficacy, when there shall be no large section of the population to which it can appeal for co-operation? (Cheers.) I do not say it to convince gentlemen opposite, but to show that in our view this is a most profoundly grave serious matter, and that the question affects the first foundations of social order. I own I do not believe that gentlemen sitting on that side of the House have yet taken a true measure of Irish difficulties or know how deep lies the seat of them ("Oh!")—no I do not believe, not even the hon. member for Eye. (Laughter.) The subject is too grave for laughter, and I am sorry I have been drawn aside for a moment by the conspicuous method which the hon. member adopts for the conveyance of his sentiments. The gravity of the question is such as can hardly be described. We are seeking to put an end to an odious war of classes, and to build firmly and deeply the foundations of social order. We do not believe it possible to attain that end except through the medium of popular contentment, and we are persuaded that concessions, according to the measure of reason and justice, such as have been offered by the Land Act, are concessions which will bring about the restoration of contentment, not in a moment, but by a sure and gradual process. It is upon these terms and these terms alone we can consent to be responsible for or to employ the repulsive means to which we are obliged to resort for securing the first conditions of peace and putting an end to the reign of intimidation in Ireland by the use of powers alien to the ordinary letter and alien to the essential spirit of the law. We cannot for a day be responsible for the government of Ireland, except with the free use of the weapons the Legislature has been pleased to intrust to our hands. We know very well we cannot turn to the House of Lords and ask the House of Lords to undertake the government of Ireland. Our hopes for it are bound upon the operation of the Land Act—the fruit of so many labours and of such great efforts from so many quarters, brought about by so much concession, by so much moderation, by so much abatement of extreme views, by so much courage in confronting possibilities of popular prejudice. Its results we deem precious to the country; upon it we build, upon it we suspend our hopes, and we will be no parties for a day or for an hour to any proceedings by which these hopes can be substantially endangered. (Loud cheers.)

It is said that Mr. Gladstone was not at all sanguine of success. There was defection in his own camp. The Conservatives and the Irish members had formed an alliance. But Mr. Gladstone's tact and eloquence have carried the day. The skilful moves of this veteran statesman are worthy of study by all students of constitutional Government.

## THE OPIUM CONTROVERSY.

THE opium controversy is waging loud and long. Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, late member of the Governor-General's Council, has contributed to the March number of the *Nineteenth Century* an article on the subject. It reads more like an Indian minute than a magazine article; it contains nothing new; but it is a good resume of the arguments that have from time to time been adduced against the abolition of the opium traffic of India. After giving a brief summary of the rise, progress, and present position of the opium trade Sir Alexander Arbuthnot says: "The trade is the natural result of the capacity of the soil and climate of certain parts of India to produce a drug for which there is, and long has been, a demand in China, and to produce it of a quality which better suits the taste of the Chinese than that which they have been able to produce in their own country or to procure from elsewhere. It cannot be said that the legalisation of the trade was forced or even pressed by the British Government upon the Chinese until it had been proved by the experience of many years that, notwithstanding the prohibitions periodically issued by the Government of China against the importation of opium, the people of China were determined to have it, and that the traffic was not only connived at, but was encouraged by the officers of that Government." It is not necessary for us to go into the historical question, which has been discussed thread-bare. Sir Alexander Arbuthnot points out with great truth that do what England may opium-smoking cannot be rooted out from China. He writes: "On the question of the possibility of suppressing the use of opium in China by the withdrawal of the Indian drug, the evidence of Mr. Winchester was even more emphatic than his evidence as to the effects of the practice of opium-smoking. When asked whether it would be a great calamity to the Chinese, if opium were to be withdrawn from them altogether, he replied that the hypothesis involved a physical impossibility; and when further pressed, he stated that his mind could not estimate the result of facts which it considered to be impossible.' Nearly eleven years have elapsed since this evidence was given, but the subsequent course of events has shown that it is quite as applicable to the situation in 1882 as it was to the situation in 1871. During the interval the cultivation of the drug in China has steadily increased, and even the Chinese ministers who still profess a desire to suppress opium-smoking admit, as Sir Thomas Wade reported last year, that the habit is too confirmed to be stopped by official intervention. There cannot now be the shadow of a doubt that if the exportation of the drug from India were entirely suppressed, the expansion of the cultivation of opium in China, combined with the impetus which demand for the Indian drug would speedily give to the exportation of opium from other countries, such as Persia, Turkey, and Mozambique, in no very great space of time would fill up the gap caused by the suppression of the Indian opium trade; a result which would hardly be more satisfactory to those who are now intent upon destroying the trade, than it would be to the perplexed administrators of Indian finance." But if China will get her opium anyhow, what will be the effects of the suppression of the traffic upon India? On this point Sir Alexander Arbuthnot comes out with considerable force. Thus :

During the last twenty years the opium trade has supplied to the Indian treasury a net revenue of 134,500,000l. During the thirtynine years which have elapsed since the close of the first war with China, the net annual receipts from the trade have risen from a little over 2,000,000l. in the financial year 1843—4 to 8,466,000l. out of a total net revenue of 49,131,000l, in the financial year which ended on the 31st of March last. The benefits which the trade has conferred upon the people of India are very great. To say nothing of the employment which the cultivation and manufacture have given to a portion of the population in those districts in which opium is grown, the financial result of the trade has enabled the Government to carry out numerous benefical improvements and reforms, which without this aid it would have been impossible to effect. It is not too much to affirm that without the opium revenue the education of the natives of India could never have been attempted upon its present scale; the funds available for the administration of justice must have been largely curtailed; the cheap postage and the telegraph could not have been introduced; the police must have been left upon its old inefficient footing; the expenditure upon public works must have been very much less than it has been, and in various other matters reforms which have not only improved the administration but have benefitted the revenues and have thus paved the way for further improvements could not have been carried out. India is notoriously a poor country, but possessing many undeveloped sources of wealth, and owning, in the capacity of certain tracts for the production of opium, a property which it can ill afford to lose. To suppress the cultivation of opium in India—which, it is admitted on all hands, is the only effectual mode of suppressing the importation of Indian opium into China—would be tantamount, as Mr. Grant Duff observed when the question was under investigation before the Indian Finance Committee of the House of Commons in 1871, to depriving the people of India of an estate worth from 7,000,000l. to 8,000,000l. per annum. It is hardly necessary to observe that such a measure would be entirely opposed to sound economic principles, and would inflict a very serious injury upon the interests of our great Indian dependency, both from a political and from an administrative point of view; for if we abolish the opium revenue, the deficit will have to be met, either by levying additional taxes, or by reducing expenditure, or by adopting both these methods of restoring a financial equilibrium. It is very easy to assert, as was asserted by the late Lord Mayor at the meeting at the Mansion House, that 'the financial difficulty could be got over if the Government would only deal with the question and do what is right;' but a loss of revenue amounting to 7,000,000l, or 8,000,000l. is not to be met by vague assertions of this kind. It is idle to suggest that the loss to India can be made up by a grant from the imperial treasury. The 20,000,000l. grant in connection with the extinction of colonial slavery may be, as Mr. Storrs Turner calls it, 'a glorious precedent' but it would take many times 20,000,000. to compensate India for the loss of the opium revenue. The grant made to India in aid of the expenses of the Afghan war is certainly not a precedent, for that grant was made expressly on the ground that the war had been carried on for imperial' and not only for Indian objects. It is safe to affirm that no wise statesman would introduce a policy so prejudicial to the financial interests of both countries as that of teaching India to look to the imperial, exchequer in time of need. The loss of revenue, if it must be incurred, must fall upon India and upon India alone. Unless we

are prepared to face serious political dangers, we cannot make any such additions to the present taxation of India as would be necessary to supply the place of the opium revenue; nor can we reduce our expenditure by several millions unless we make up our minds for a far less effective system of administration than that which at present exists and constitutes the best justification of our presence in the country. The cost of governing India has increased with the growth of the empire and with the sense of our responsibilities. If that expense is to be materially reduced, we must curtail our establishments in every direction. The strength of the army, both British and Native, must be reduced to a perilous extent, famines, when they occur, must be allowed to take their course; works designed to prevent them must be in a great measure abandoned; the education of the people must be stopped; the police charges must be reduced, and the efficiency of the force diminished. The whole of the present administrative machinery must be replaced by a machinery less costly and less efficient. All this involves a heavy sacrifice, a sacrifice not to be lightly incurred—not to be incurred at all unless it can be shown that it is demanded by the plainest considerations of morality and of justice.

We have nothing to add to the above. As for questions of morality and justice Sir Alexander has himself answered them. He says:

The practical questions which the people of England have to consider in connection with this matter are: first, whether the evils resulting from the use of opium, as practised by the Chinese, so far transcend the evils resulting in other countries from the use of stimulants of other kinds, as to compel us, on grounds of public justice and morality, to impose upon India the heavy loss which would ensue from the suppression of the opium cultivation; secondly, whether supposing that sacrifice to be made by India it would have the desired effect in suppressing or greatly diminishing, the use of the drug in China. On both these points there is a good deal of information to be found in the evidence taken by the Parliamentary Committee of 1871. On neither of them does that evidence appear to be such as to justify the measure which the opponents of the opium trade are urging upon the Government. Granted that the effects of the drug, when used to excess, are most lamentable, and are even more prejudicial to health than the excessive use of alcohol—though on this latter point there is much room for difference of opinion—it has certainly not been shown that, as a matter of fact, opium is more injurious to the great body of the Chinese opium smokers than are spirituous liquors and beer to the great body of those who use stimulants in this or any other European country. It is difficult to exaggerate the amount of poverty and suffering an evil of every kind which is caused in this country by drink, but it has never been seriously proposed to suppress the importation or manufacture of brandy, or gin, or beer, because, when taken in excess, they produce drunkenness, and often lead to crime and here it may be remarked that the excessive use of opium does not produce those crimes of violence which are the every day results of drunkenness in England.

And yet we are called upon by certain fanatics in England to surrender 7 millions of our revenue for the sake of their fancy. We wish their own pockets could be reached to make good the loss to India.

## THE BENGAL CANALS IN 1880-81.

From the Revenue Report of irrigation works in Bengal for 1880-81 we learn that the total capital outlay on these works incurred up to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 5,30,69,717. Of this amount, Rs. 5,13,01,424 represented the expenditure on Productive Public Works, Rs. 8,30,624 on irrigation and navigation works chargeable to Imperial Funds, and Rs. 9,37,669 on works constructed from Provincial Funds. The amount of interest for 1880-81 payable by the Government of Bengal to the Imperial treasury was Rs. 22,74,758, against Rs. 22,04,767 in the preceding year. The actual receipts from all sources during the year came up to Rs. 10,13,371 as compared with Rs. 10,94,112 in 1879-80 and Rs. 8,51,133 in 1878-79 and the outstanding balances on account of water-rates being Rs. 6.00,821. "The falling off in collection and heavy outstanding arrears," observes the Lieutenant-Governor, "are due to the low prices of produce, which were current during the last four months of the year." The Chief Engineer shows that whereas the price of rice for the first eight months of the year, from April to November, averaged for common rice 16 12-16 seers per rupee, the price from December to March—the period during which the crop from the proceeds of which the water-rates have to be defrayed is reaped and sold—averaged 27 6-16 seers per rupee. A serious fall in the value of produce necessarily affected collections—a fact which clearly shows that in seasons of abundance and low prices the ryot cannot afford to produce his crops by the aid of irrigation. The working expenses of the year amounted to Rs. 9,93,446, against Rs. 9,20,498 in the preceding year. The increase is ascribed to heavy silt clearances in Midnapore and the Sone Canals. The net assessed revenue, after deduction of all working expenses, amounted to Rs. 168,215. The Government of India remarks:—"The amount of revenue *assessed* during any given year is a much more trustworthy measure of the results of the year's operations than the amount of revenue *actually collected*, although the latter may be the more useful sum for financial purposes." It is with the actual financial results of irrigation works that the tax-payer is concerned. The assessed revenue may not after all be collected, and what exists merely on paper should not be taken into account in judging of the financial results of productive works. There was a deficit of Rs. 21,06,543 on the operations of the year. But this would be increased if the calculations were based, as they to our thinking ought to be, on the revenue *actually* collected. The total area irrigated in 1880-81 was 428,708 acres as compared with 339,772 acres in the preceding year. The total accumulated debt on account of interest and unpaid working expenses amounted to the end of the year under report to Rs. 1,97,68,394. If indirect charges debitable to revenue were included, the total debt would be raised to Rs. 2,01,03,746.

We now proceed to examine the financial position of each canal system separately. The net outlay on the Orissa works to the end of 1880-81 amounted to Rs. 1,92,26,521. The total earnings of the canals for the year under report were Rs. 2,73,823 and the total expenditure Rs. 3,06,066. The working expenses thus fell short of the receipts by upwards of 30,000, to say nothing of the interest on the capital outlay. The total debt on account of interest and unpaid working expenses amounted for the year to Rs. 8,91,341, and up to the end of the year to Rs. 89,10,817. Such has been the actual financial position of the Orissa canals, which Sir Stafford Northcote purchased from the bankrupt East India Irrigation and Canal Company in the hope that, on the most moderate calculation, the works would yield a return of 16 per cent. on the capital outlay. The area irrigated by the canals during the year was 8,183 acres in excess of the previous years' results. The Superintending Engineer of the Orissa Circle states that 507,600 acres are commanded by the existing canals; but the area actually irrigated is only 117,221 acres. The assessment of the year together with outstanding balances made a total demand of Rs. 2,54,962, of which Rs. 1,89,547 was collected and Rs. 19,818 was remitted, covering a balance at the close of the year of Rs. 45,597. The total outlay on the Midnapore Canal to the end of 1880-81 amounted to Rs. 77,20,927. The earnings of the year were Rs. 2,16,466 and the expenditure Rs. 1,89,220. The profit fell far short of the interest for the year which was Rs. 3,42,256. The total debt for unpaid working expenses and interest amounted for the year to Rs. 3,15,010, and up to the end of the year to Rs. 32,75,330. There was some increase in the area under irrigation during the year. The percentage of recoveries to assessments was only 49·5, which is attributed to the low price of paddy. The net outlay on Hidgellee Tidal Canal to the end of 1880-81 amounted to Rs. 17,72,699. The receipts during the year were Rs. 54,487 and the expenditure Rs. 25,590. The profit was Rs. 28,897; while the interest payable for the year was Rs. 79,771. The total debt on account of interest charges amounted for the year to Rs. 50,874, and up to the end of the year to Rs. 7,27,358. We now come to the Sone Canals—the most important irrigation works in Bengal. The net outlay on these canals to the end of 1880-81 amounted to Rs. 2,25,81,277. The receipts during the year were Rs 4,78,644 and the expenditure Rs. 4,72,570, which shows a profit of Rs. 6,074, whereas the interest for the year was Rs. 9,97,676. The total debt on account of interest and unpaid working expenses amounted for the year to Rs. 9,91,602, and to the end of the year to Rs. 65,45,798. During the year the Sone Canal system was increased by 34 miles of navigable canals, and 112¼ miles of branch canals and distributaries; and there was an increase of 77,069 acres in the area irrigated. The total area irrigated was 207,625 acres; but as water could be given for 921,280 acres, the area irrigated, including sugarcane, was only 25 per cent. of the area for which water was available. The assessments of the year together with outstanding balances made a total demand of Rs. 8,53,252, out of which Rs. 3,78,266 were collected, Rs. 10,725 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,64,261 at the close of the year. The chief cause in the backwardness in collections, we are told, was the indifference of the officers formerly employed on this work. The Sarun Canals which have been constructed from provincial revenues were brought into operation during the year under report. The total expenditure on the canals was Rs. 5,84,066. The interest for the year was Rs. 24,056, and the revenue realized was Rs. 10,080, so that there was a deficit of Rs. 13,976 on the year's operations. The Chief Engineer states that interest on capital to the extent of Rs. 23,000 per annum has been guaranteed by the landholders affected, in consideration of receiving, free of charge, water for the irrigation of such areas of land, or for the manufacture of such quantities of indigo, at rates to be determined on as would be an equivalent for the amount guaranteed. The Calcutta Canals and the Nuddea Rivers are now managed by the Bengal Irrigation Department. In the case of these works, however, the management of the revenue collections rests with the Board of Revenue. We notice that the Calcutta Canals earned Rs. 4,14,145 in 1880-81 as compared with Rs. 3,44,565 in the preceding year; while their working expenses came up to Rs. 1,44,332 during the year under report. The net revenue, excluding extensions and improvements, was Rs 2,69,823. The receipts from Nuddea Rivers amounted to Rs. 2,32,663 and their working expenses were Rs. 100,041 leaving a net revenue of Rs. 1,10,787, excluding extensions and improvements. These two works, it should be borne in mind, are not irrigation works, though they are now managed by the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department.

The Lieutenant-Governor and the Government of India consider that the operations of the year we have summarised above are on the whole satisfactory; but this will not commend itself to the tax-payers who had to pay upwards of twenty lakhs of rupees on account of the interest charges of the year. His Honor remarks: "The collections have unavoidably fallen into arrears through the unwillingness of the cultivators to pay without pressure—a result of the low prices of produce and in some cases of the difficulty of selling at all. Seasons of such abundance are unhappily not frequent, and when they do occur the general prosperity of the country more than compensates for some loss to the state in the revenues derived from canals, the property of Government." The simple truth is that in seasons of abundance it does not pay the ryot to produce his crops with the aid of irrigation. It is only in years of deficient rainfall that the agriculturalists appreciate the benefits of canal irrigation. The steadiness of the navigation revenue, as the Government of India justly remarks, shows that the navigable canals satisfy a real want in the districts which they traverse. The same cannot be said of the irrigation canals, at any rate in Orissa. In that province irrigation canals do not satisfy a want except in seasons of deficient rainfall.

## THE MAHARAJA OF TRAVANCORE ON EDUCATION.

IT is a novel sight to see a Native Prince criticize the policy and measures of the Government of India. The Native Princes as a body are too much in dread of the Paramount Powor to have the courage to examine its acts, far less to proclaim their opinions about those acts. Not that the Native Princes have no opinion of their own or that they do not in their closets criticise the measures and policy of the British Indian Government. Far from it. Every one of them has a newspaper reader, and takes notes of all important measures and acts of the Government of India. But whatever opinions the Native Princes may form of those measures and acts, they treasure them up in their own breasts or communicate them to the confidential few around them. But English education has given a new platform to the intellectual aristocracy of India, and even a Native Prince does not consider it *infra dig* to ascend it. The Maharaja of Travancore has set a noble example in this direction. Speaking at the Combaconum College His Highness is reported to have said :

I am now able to say, that I have seen a fare portion of India, and the limited times at my command, I have not entirely thrown away. It is my honest belief, that education under high pressure is nowhere carried on in India, as it is in the Madras Presidency. Gentlemen, I beg you not to confound higher education with high pressure educations. Give the human mind the utmost expansion, and the most vigorous development, but never force it to run constantly in set stereotyped grooves, making it crabbed and ill-fitted for other fields. Now, I fear, such has been more or less the tendency of most educational schemes in India, and especially in this Presidency. Such a tendency has been partly productive of the mischief of destroying self-reliance and self-help. I am glad to find, however, that the Madras University is carefully revising the subjects for its examinations, but much after all must depend upon judgment, the influence, and the practical skill of the school master. Gentlemen, I have just referred to higher education. I hear it said on all sides, that there is going to be a change in the educational policy of the Government. I do hope and trust that such will not prove to be the case. The question, whether State education should commence with the upper or the lower classes, was, as you know, hotly debated forty years ago, and the discussions resulted in the establishment, by Lord Elphinstone's Government, of the late High School at Madras, which has merged into the present Presidency College. The system of higher education, then inaugurated, has borne excellent fruit. It has contributed immensely to improve the Native Bar, to purify the Native Bench, to raise the tone of the Native public service, to multiply schools and school masters, and to spread intelligence and enlightenment in every direction. It is, therefore, difficult to understand exactly what it is that is objected to in higher education. I am sure that the British Indian Government—the wise and far-seeing statesmen who wield the destinies of the vast Empire,—do not share in the creed of those who decry higher education on the ground that it is a source of political danger. Again, it has been suggested that higher education has so far advanced that it is time for Government to retire from the field, and to leave it in the hands of the Natives themselves and missionary agencies. I can scarcely suppose that this view can commend itself to those responsible for the good government of the country. It is true the present system of education has been in operation for forty years, but what is forty years in the life of a nation? Though higher education has made considerable progress during this period, the time has assuredly not come when the British Government can afford to leave the vital interests involved in the hands of private agencies. Western culture can hardly be said to have yet reached our Rajahs, Princes, Zemindars, and generally the noblemen of the country; and if this is the case after higher education has been pushed for forty years with all the prestige and influence belonging to the British Government, can it be expected that Colleges and High Schools would spring up and flourish when they retire from the field! If it is of any importance, the higher education should continue to spread and penetrate the darkness which still prevails. If the higher classes of Natives are to reach that stage when they would found and endow their own Colleges and Universities, depend upon it that the Government must persevere in their educational policy for a long time to come. For them to close their colleges at the present time and leave the void to be supplied by Native and missionary agencies, would be a fatal mistake calculated to throw back the cause of education. Another objection which I have heard urged against the present system, is that while Government are imparting higher education to a few at great cost to the State they are neglecting the education of the great mass of the people. I am not aware that this is altogether the case. It may have been true at one time, but it is no longer so. Great attention has, of late years, been paid to elementary education and much has been, and is being done under the operation of the grant-in-aid rules, and through the Local Fund Boards and Municipalities. I have no statistics at hand to refer to, but I am much mistaken if the great bulk of the total grant for education in this Presidency is not spent on elementary education. Government are thus at present working from both ends, educating the upper classes, und educating the masses at the same time, and this undoubtedly is the best course. Elementary education, no doubt, requires great expansion, but this must be done, gradually, as funds become available whether from the public treasury, or from the Municipality, or the Local Fund Board, and not by sacrificing higher education, which, after all, I believe. cost the State comparatively a mere trifle. For these reasons, I for one would much regret any change in the direction apprehended in the present policy of Government, and I see that much anxiety is felt by the native sommunity on the subject, as may be gathered from the adress lately presented to me at Madras. Whatever the ultimate decision of Government may be, however, of one thing, gentlemen, you may all be certain, namely, that the Government of India will not make any precipitate change, but will, on the contrary, thoroughly investigate the subject, and hear all sides before decidsng upon any change. There is already an educational Conference sitting at Calcutta, to which each part of the Empire has doubtless sent its ablest representatives, and this is a guarantee that Government will not hastily abandon, or change a policy which has been pursued with so much advantage to the country, for nearly half a century, and which must be shown to be faulty, before it is condemned. It behoves the native community to discuss the question temperately and dispassionately, and make known at the proper time their feelings and opinions to Government in a respectfull and constitutional manner.

We heartily welcome this noble ally in the cause of liberal education in India. The utterances of such an enlightened prince as the Maharaja of Travancore are sure to receive the attention of His Excellency the Viceroy. His Highness's speech marks a new era in the history of the relations of the Native States with the Paramount Power. We hope the interchange of intelligent and enlightened criticisms of this kind will become more frequent.

His Highness the Maharaja also gave expression to some really refreshing opinions on the subject of female education. In visiting some schools in the city of Jubbulpore His Highness said :

The object of female education in India is not to raise a crop of women fitted to fill high offices or to earn distinction in the several learned professions. Its object is to purify the moral atmosphere of the homesteads, high and humble, of the land, and rear up generation after generation of healthy, intelligent and virtuous children. More than one half of the crimes in society have their roots in truthlessness and unjust desires. These are best corrected in childhood and at home Mothers are the best teachers to be found. To provide them by hundreds and by thousands should be the ceaseless endeavour of every educated man and every married man in this land. I would point out another vital object which female education has in view. I need not describe how filthy, impure and ill-managed an average Indian home is, especially in crowded towns and villages. It is full of impure air, filthy water, dirty vessels and utensils, thickly stuffed cupboards, cellars and ceilings, and the most disorderly arrangement everywhere. It is full of the seeds of disease. An educated woman, knowing the elementary principles of sanitation, can effect much in reforming such a homestead, and it is a sound obligation that she should do so and mature a generation of healthy children. I do not advocate English education of Indian women. It is entirely useless. It should be kept only so long as we havn't got suitable books in the vernacular. One of the first aims of educated natives should be to produce such books in time and in abundance. Music and needle work are often taught in schools. They are, no doubt, good accomplishments in themselves, and if our Indian women are destined to move in the same social groves as European ladies, they will be of use. But imagine how few of our ordinary girls or their future husbands are likely to buy a piano or indulge in cushions and sofa-clothes of ornamental needle work. At best these arts are luxuries and accomplishments. Let us mind first what are vital necessaries."

The Maharaja spoke as an Indian knowing the wants and requirements of Indian society should have spoken. We commend the remarks of His Highness to all advocates of female education in India.

## LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WITH a mingled feeling of joy and sorrow we announce the appointment of Sir Ashley Eden to the Council of the Secretary of State for India, joy because his connection with India will not cease, and sorrow because he leaves it suddenly without gathering up those threads of administrative measures, which he had hoped to bring together within the next six months. The reader will recollect that Sir Erskine Perry has resigned his seat in the Indian Council, and Sir Ashley Eden has been appointed to succeed him. We need hardly say that a better selection could not have been made. Most of the members of the Indian Council are men, who knew India as it was a quarter of a century ago, while Sir Ashley knows India of to-day, and just as fresh English ideas are necessary to the good government of India, so fresh Indian knowledge is useful to the Indian Minister in the administration of this country. Sir Ashley Eden will carry to the Indian Council an intimate knowledge of the country, a warm sympathy with the people, and a thorough insight into the traditions of the past and the transactions of the present, for he is a connecting link between the two, he is a representative of Haileybury, and has worked shoulder to shoulder with the competition men. There were other candidates in the field, among whom we believe Sir John Strachey and Sir Louis Jackson, but the Secretary of State has given the palm of preference to Sir Ashley Eden. Sir Ashley was, however, not formally a candidate; he had been strongly recommended unknown to him by His Excellency the Viceroy. As we have more than once said His Excellency has the highest opinion of Sir Ashley's talents, abilities, administrative tact and vigour, and thorough honesty of purpose, and so he quietly recommended his Lieutenant to the notice of the Secretary of State. This is a trait in the character of Lord Ripon, which we cannot too highly commend. It does also no small credit to the Marquis of Hartington to have conferred the appointment upon a Governor, who though subordinate to him had had the courage and independence to criticize his policy and measures in matters, in which the interests of his party were seriously involved. This generous recognition of Sir Ashley's worth by the Secretary of State ought to be an encouragement to Indian officials in giving their opinion freely and frankly. Sir Ashley Eden leaves Calcutta on the 24th instant.

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AS WE HAD predicted Mr. Rivers Thompson succeeds Sir Ashley Eden to the *musnud* at Belvedere. We did not put any faith in the *canard* circulated by the *Pioneer*. We had already said that Mr. Thompson had the best claim to this prize appointment. The most prominent member of the Bengal Civil Service, with varied experience in both judicial and revenue departments, in the Secretariat, in provincial administration, and in the highest deliberative council in the country, possessed of unassuming manners, and amiable disposition, and thoroughly conscientious, Mr. Thompson combines in his person not a few of the qualifications, which are necessary to make a successful administrator in a province like Bengal. He takes charge of a community composed of different classes and nationalities, perhaps the most advanced in India, not without conflicting interests in some monentous matters, and it will tax not a little his mental faculties and moral susceptibilities to steer clear of discordant elements, but we have great faith in his sense of justice and honesty of purpose, and make no doubt that he will fulfil his high trust faithfully and courageously. We believe Sir Steuart Bayley succeeds Mr. Thompson in the Supreme Council.

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WE DO NOT think that there will be any change in the staff of the Bengal Secretariat consequent on the change of *regime*. If Mr. Dampier should, however, take leave during the rains Mr. Horace Cockerell may officiate for him. Mr. Henry, Private Secretary to the present Lieutenant-Governor, goes to Motihari as Magistrate and Collector of Chumparun, and Mr. Stevens, who was to have gone to Chumparun, officiates for Mr. Cotton as Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

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IT WILL be seen in another column that Lord Hartington in replying to a question in the House of Commons said that the remission of the cotton duties was no reason for the remission of the Indian tea and coffee duties. Telegrams are necessarily laconic, and we must therefore await a full report of the conversations that ensued to know what was really said on the subject. There are two questions involved; if free trade is good for India, is it not good for England? if so, on what principle are the English duties on Indian tea, coffee, tobacco and silver retained? Again, when India has remitted all import duties, except on salt and liquor, and the benefit of this measure will be most realized by England, is not this dependency

entitled to a *quid pro quo* from the governing country? These questions ought to be answered independently of the perplexities of free trade and fair trade.

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The Englishman has lost all faith in what he calls "the old Latin saying," meaning Ovid's distich: *Ingenuas didicisse* &c. It is a pity, for we do sadly want in some of our contemporaries a little more of the "*emollit mores*." But for this loss of faith, our contemporary would have scarcely come forward with a contributed para in defence of polyandry. Dr. Mitra was charged at a public meeting with ingratitude for not feeling thankful to Dr. Jolly for discovering the legality of polyandry on the part of Hindu women, and he repudiated all idea of gratitude for such a favour. Confessing his ignorance as to what would be the feeling of womankind in the matter, he denounced the doctrine in behalf of all husbands, whetherIndian or European, leaving aside only some batchelors and widowers of a particular turn of mind. This, says our contemporary, was "clearly insulting to many of those present." We fail to discover how this happened. We fully believe that no husband could have been insulted by the remark, nor any batchelor or widower connected with the Senate. Is it possible that our contemporary has other clientele to think of than the dons of the University? or is the charge of bad manners the only possible means of diverting public attention from the job that was perpetrated the other day? To resort to Ovid after the example of our contemporary: *Heu! quam difficile est crimen non prodere voltu*! Mr. Bell could not meet Dr. Mitra's arguments except by accusing him of ingratitude, and our contemporary under similar circumstances, accuses him of bad manners. It is the old brief, "no case, abuse the plaintiff's attorney."

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We are glad to learn that His Highness the Maharaja of Kuch Behar has subscribed Rs. 1000 in aid of the Building Fund of the Science Association. This contribution has come spontaneously from him, and His Highness in sending it says that he fully appreciates the good work of the Association, and that "the Association has his best wishes." May we venture to suggest that with the ample means at his command he will see fit to endow a lecturership in the Association? If enlightened Native Princes like him will make endowments in the way suggested,the Association will be placed in a position to fulfil its mission adequately and satisfactorily.

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We are credibly informed that the Secretary of State has not, as stated by the *Englishman*, sanctioned the permanent appointment of Mr. Broughton as a Judge of the High Court on old pay. He has sanctioned his appointment as an officiating Judge, and it is suspected that he may send out somebody else as a permanent incumbent on reduced pay. Mr. Broughton may thus be made a convenience of. We hear that further correspondence is consequently going on between the Chief Justice and the India Office.

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There were mutual felicitations in the Education Commission at its last meeting. These felicitations were perfectly legitimate, but we regret them for one reason, which is this that they were connected with some newspaper comments. The Education Commission, as we remarked before, forms a little Parliament, and as it is composed of heterogenous elements it requires no ordinary tact in the head of it to make these elements work in harmony. The *Pioneer* has been lately indulging in a fling against the President of the Commission, which was made the text of a motion by Mr. Lee Warner, amounting to a vote of confidence in him. We have no objection to the motion itself, but we wish it had been made independent of the *Pioneer's* para. The Commission will not be able to keep pace with its newspapers critics, if it undertakes to pass a special Resolution by way of reply to every little para that appears in some newspaper or other. The public see with what industry, zeal, and tact Dr. Hunter is working, and he needs no special vote of the Commission to justify the confidence, which the Government and the public justly repose in him.

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On Saturday last there was a very interesting scene at the Boitakhana residence of the Hon'ble Maharaja Jotendra Mohun Tagore. The Maharaja had invited a select company of friends to meet Col. Olcott, the President of the Theosophical Society, who is now his guest, and after the gentlemen assembled had been introduced to the worthy Colonel, Babu Peary Chand Mittra in a few hearty words offered him welcome, to which the latter replied in an eloquent and earnest address. He appealed to the patriotic feelings of the people of this country to cultivate their ancient literature, philosophy and religion, and reminded his audience that their ancestors knew more about the mysteries of nature than the modern world did. He said that he had visited the other provinces, which were the arms and body of India, but had come to Bengal last, which was the brain of India, and he hoped that the movement which he had set on foot in other parts of India will receive due sympathy from Bengal. Col. Olcott seems to be a remarkable man. He is completely saturated with the spirit of Hindu philosophy and Hindu theosophy, and has practically become a Hindu. He lives chiefly on vegetables and fruits. His stay in Calcutta will be short; on Saturday next he will leave for Masulipatam. On Wednesday next he will deliver a lecture at the Town Hall. He is now the guest of the Hon'ble the Maharaja Jotendra Mohun Tagore Bahadur C. S. I. at whose Boitakhana residence he is putting up. He will be glad to receive visitors between the hours of 4 and 6 and 8 and 11 P. M.

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The mountain has at last brought forth its mouse—the Government of Bengal has brought into being the idea it sometime ago conceived of revising the Kaithi alphabet; and the auspicious event has been duly announced in the official *Gazette*. The mouse in the fable, 'rediculous' as it was, entailed no pecuniary loss to any one; but the new bantling of Government, having caused trouble in delivery, has cost much for medical and surgical aid. Taking all charges, direct and indirect, into account the loss to the tax-payers of Bengal will amount to about two lacs; but as the provincial funds are rich, none should grumble about this new toy for administrative playfulness. If the new mouse will eat up the corn of the ryot and be an eternal source of trouble in every Behar household, we have vermin enough in the land, and one more need not matter much,so long as our rulers delight to coddle it for their gratification. In presenting for the first time a new-born babe to the father and the friends of the family assembled outside the nursery it is not usual for the midwife to be particularly strict in the language of her description; we need not, therefore, enquire how slight modifications in the forms of a few letters become, as she says, "a reform which, for the first time within historical periods, will make the official language of Behar identical in every respect with that in ordinary use among the great mass of the inhabitants of that province." Besides, we live in the age of occult sciences, and who knows, but that letters might counteract on languages, and fuse dissimilar dialects into a homogenous one. As to the net result attained we find that out of a total of 60 simple letters, figures, and vowel marks (Nos. 1 to 49 and 74 to 84) six are new, and 54 are our old friends of the Nagari alphabet. Thus, the great hue and cry about the people being denied the use of their own national alphabet would seem to be based on these six letters out of 60. The recusant letters are kh, j, jh, r, sh. and 6; and these are, in the estimation of their fond parents, worthy of being reckoned, to borrow a phrase from Mr. Grant Duff, "an epoch-marking" reform. But wait, there is another change, and that runs throughout the whole series; this is the omission of the top line or matra, which in English would mean making letters without ceriphs. In England this would be looked npon as a printer's caprice or fancy for ornamental printing; but in Bengal it amounts to changing official language into the current patois *i. e.* if you print an Act of Parliament in types *sans ceriph*, or in antiques, the language of that Act would be the same as Lord Dundreary's "theeing a thee thoupent in the thee." The worst of the reform is that the size adapted is about four times that of ordinary Nagari, as shown in the 3rd column of the tables published, and the cost of printing of school-books will be proportionally increased. This would not have been the case had Hindi letters been used, but our rulers must indulge their hobby and this cannot be done without making the ryot pay for it. We do not at all wish to grudge the good things that have been said of the authors of the new alphabet; no battle is won without a plentiful shower of crosses and stars and kudos. We must confess, however, that we have been rather exercised about some of the new forms and the philological puzzles which have been presented to us, and many besides us will, we fancy, be in the same predicament. For instance, take the letter d (No. 34.) Can any one make out that it is different from No. 79 which is equal to 6? We cannot; but the ryots of Behar are perhaps intellectually better than us. Take again No. 42 (m) and make out how it differs from No. 60 (gra). Again, why should No. 171 be read ll and not d and l, since it is made up of the last two letters? The compound letters are avowedly borrowed from the Sanskrit, but are there such compounds in Sanskrit, as mv (No. 167,) ns (No. 147,) or n m (No. 144.)? We always thought that according to Panini and phonologically such compounds were inadmissible; but Panini was not an alphabet reformer of the 19th century. Had the authors of the new alphabet done away with the cerebral n, there would have been little to say against it, but we fail to perceive why the cerebral t and th should receive the dental n over them (Nos. 124 and 1125) and the sh be honored with a cerebral n. (No. 126.) All the three could have been very easily disposed of with an *n*, but the authors upset our argument by adverting to the exigencies of "the higher style of prose and poetry" of the glorious Kaithi of their manufacture. What phantastic tricks do men play in the name of reform! *Vive la bagatelle*!

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In our last we noticed a scandalous case of abuse of power under color of the Arms Act. Here is another case reported by the *Behar Herald*. The facts of the case are these. The Mohunt of the famous Sikh temple in the city of Patna, called Harmandil, was absent on business and had put a disciple in charge of it, who was prosecuted before the Deputy Magistrate of Patna for having in his possession fire-arms without a license. The Deputy Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or in default of payment of the fine, to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment. He also ordered that the fire-arms should be confiscated and their value and also the fine divided between the Inspector and the informer. The defendant made an application to the District Judge, who in referring the case to the High Court, took a broad and sensible view of the whole matter. He wrote:

"In the temple there were one or two of them, some old fire-arms, one or two of which might perhaps come within the definition of cannon, The Police Inspector describes them as "four little cannons." There were also four jingals, four pistols and 31 guns (muskets?). These weapons had been in the temple for about two centuries and this fact alone shews that they could not be of much use in warfare. They are kept in the temple, as the Deputy Magistrate admits, as objects of worship.

"It appears to me that the Deputy Magistrate's proceedings are illegal for the following reasons:—

"The only witness examined was the Police Inspector, Digan Lal; but his evidence was inadmissible as he had no right to search the temple. He is appointed under the Act but that does not empower him to search houses without a Magistrate's warrant. He had no warrant from a Magistrate nor could he have got one without the Magistrate's having reason to believe not only that there were weapons, but also that they were in the temple for an unlawful purpose. Section 30 under which the Inspector presumably acted only refers to the Code of Criminal Proceedure, and gives no authority to the Police to search in non-cognisable cases. Now the mere pos-

session of arms, is a non-cognisable offence, though the going armed may under Section 13 be cognisable. That is the Police may arrest a person so doing without a warrant and disarm him. Section 17, clause d has also no application to the present case, nor can I find any other Section or Rule which empower the Police to make a search without a Magistrate's warrant. If Digan Lal's proceedings were illegal, his evidence should, I think, be rejected and then there is no evidence except Teje Sing's statement, and he does not say that the weapons are cannons.

"The man who has been convicted is the temporary manager of the temple. He has not been charged with being in possession of the weapons, but with having them under his control. This probably is not correct; for it is not likely that he has power to remove them or otherwise dispose of them. He is only an *ex-officio* in charge of them and it is perhaps doubtful if he can be personally fined and be sent to jail in default. It is perhaps only the property of the temple which can be attached in realization of the fine.

"Thirdly I doubt if the Act applies to Temples, Its language is wide enough to include them, but it might I think be argued that its provisions must be held to be controlled by what I presume is the higher authority of the Queen's proclamation of 1858. That document declared that no one should be molested or disquieted by reason of his religious faith or observances, and strictly charged all in authority under the Queen to abstain from interference with the religious belief or worship of any of her subjects. Admittedly the fire-arms are in the temple as objects of worship, and have been so for many years, and it certainly is an interference with the Sikh religion to insist on their being licensed and to order their confiscation. The Deputy Magistrate says that the Mohunt should have taken out a license for the weapons, and it would have been better for himself if he had done so; but if the weapons are really cannon, no Magistrate and not even the Local Government could have given him a license.

The High Court does not concur in the Judge's construction of the law, but remarks:

"There is nothing in the Act to exempt the custodians of the temple from complying with requrements of the Act either by taking a license or obtaining exemption under section 27.

"On the other hand they may well have imagined that the Act did not extend to weapons which were objects of interest or worship rather than "arms" in the proper sense of the word.

"We set aside so much of the Deputy Magistrate's order as refers to the division of the value of the fire arms and the fine imposed between the informer and the Inspector and we direct that the case be submitted for such orders as the Government of Bengal may be pleased to pass."

The High Court may be technically correct, but surely the legislature never contemplated that arms which are not used for offensive or defensive purposes, but which are objects of worship, should be brought under the operation of the Arms Act. In this instance the arms have been worshipped for years past. Mr. Beveridge's reference to the Royal Proclamation was perfectly fair and sound, and we are surprised that the High Court took no notice of it. We do hope that the Executive Government will put the matter to rights.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS GREAT VALUE AS A NUTRIENT FOR WEAKLY CHILDREN.—In cases of languid and imperfect nutrition often observed in children, the surprising efficacy of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is thus described by Dr Edward Carey: "It is in the diseases incidental to childhood that mainly depend on the mal-assimilation of the food in the pale cachectic child, when the anxious practitioner has exhausted the whole range of alteratives and tonics, that Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil will come in and satisfy his most sanguine expectations. Where the powers of life are low, it affords nourishment to the body when none can be borne; it furnishes the frame with fat in a truly wonderful manner; and administered as it is in Holland to the delicate and puny child, who, though not considered ill, is in that state of impaired health which would favor the development of disease, its extraordinary effects will soon be visible, after having taken it for a short period, in a return to health and strength which were before unknown, and which will be accomplished by no other remedy with which we are acquainted." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature, and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

## COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

*Saturday*, 1st *April*, 1882

Commercial prospects continue to be discouraging and our markets have shown no signs of improvement whatever. No change for the better can be expected as long as money stringency continues.

Piece-Goods.—In this market nothing of importance has transpired, although there has been some demand from the various marts up the country, still operations have been rendered difficult for want of facilities in discounting Hoondies; even men with first class drafts feel inconvenience.

Exports.—Nothing of importance has transpired in this market and business has almost been at a stand-still.

MONETARY.

This market has been more stringent than before. The Bank of Bengal at the beginning of the week raised interest another per cent. making the present rate 10 per cent., this sudden action of the Bank has checked all transactions.

GOVT. SECURITIES.

In consequence of the rate of interest being raised all of a sudden prices began to droop; after some fluctuations, they remained at the close as follows:

4 % ... 100-12
4½ % ... 108-4.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES

Remained inactive.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

| MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS. | Rs. | As. | P |
|---|---|---|---|
| Executive Engineer, Buxar... | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Colegal Reading Room | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Executive Engineer, Purneah | 3 | 4 | 0 |
| T. R. Strupathi, Esq., Kulitalai | 1 | 12 | 0 |
| Babu Pearylal Roy, Hatkhola | 13 | 3 | 0 |
| „ Mohendranath Sircar, Shahabad | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| „ Gopal Dut, Joshi, Naini Tal | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| „ Mohunchunder Goopta, Kallygunge | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| „ Dwarkanath Das, Pakour | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| „ Bhugwanchunder Bose, Kissenghur | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| „ Ghonesham Banerjee, Kurseong | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| „ Ramtaruck Ghose, Chowgaon | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| „ Gyanodasunkor Bose, Golsakhali | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| „ Goneshchunder Tripathi, Ranchee | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| „ Rajendralal Sircar, Sikroul | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| „ Mohendranath Das, Raghoonathpore | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| „ Hurrymohun Lahory, Nowgong | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| „ Promothonath Sircar, Kishengunge | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| „ Jadubchunder Poramanick, Santipore | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| „ Gobindchunder Bysack, Brahmanbariah | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| „ Kadernath chuckerbutty, Kanduah | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| ERRATUM. | | | |
| For „ Bunshidhari Sing, Raghubpur, Rs. 13-4, read | 15 | 0 | 0 |

# Government Notifications

**Calcutta Gazette,**—*March* 29, 1882.

GENERAL.—Mr. J. P. Grant, District and Sessions Judge. Hoogly, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. F, Brown, or until further orders.

Mr. C. B. Garrett, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector Moorshedabad, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Hooghly, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. J. P. Grant, or until further orders.

Mr. K. G. Gupta, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Kendraparah division of the Cuttuck district, is transferred to Moorshedabad, and is posted to the sudder station of that district.

Baboo Hem Chunder Mitter, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Bongong, Nuddea, is allowed leave for three months under section 71, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Tarun Chunder Sirkar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is appointed to have charge of the Ghattal Division of the Midnapore district.

Baboo Chunder Seekur Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Ghattal, Midnapore, is transferred to Cuttuck, is appointed to have charge of the Kendraparah division of that district.

Mr. F. W. J. Rees, District and Sessions Judge of Noakholly, is allowed leave for one month and fifteen days, under section 71 and 72-2 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 22nd April 1882, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. R. H. Greaves, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mymensingh, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Noakholly, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. F. W. J. Rees, or until further orders.

The orders of 21st February last, granting Baboo Annoda Prasad Bose, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Backergunge, leave for two months under rule 2, section 136, Chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, are cancelled.

Baboo Umbica churn Roy chowdhury, Deputy Magistrat and Deputy collector, Madaripore, Furreedpore, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-two days, under section 71, chapter V of the civil Leave code, with effect from the 15th proximo, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Mohim Chunder Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dukhin Shahazpore, Backergunge, is appointed to have charge of the Madripore Division of the Furreedpore district, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Umbica Churn Roy Chowdhury, or until further orders.

# Advertisements.

THEOSOPHY.

Col. Olcott, President of the Theosophical Society, will give *one lecture only* in Calcutta this season, at the Town Hall, on Wednesday, April 5th, at 5 P.M. Subject: "Theosophy, the Scientific Basis of Religion."

☞ The crowds attending Col. Olcott's lectures elsewhere have been so great that, for the convenience of respectable persons, the Committee have decided to reserve 300 chairs at 8 annas each and give the entire nett proceeds to the District Charitable Society. Tickets can be procured from Tuesday of Messrs. W. Newman & Co. Limited, and the Managers of the *Hindu Patriot*, *Indian Mirror*, *Bengali* and *Amrita Bazar Patrika*.

FOR SALE.

"The Cottage" No. 21, Chassadhobapara Pacca Road, Cossipore,—A garden and House measuring about 7 biggahs, the dwelling house containing 6 spacious rooms, a privy, with three fishing tanks and all sorts of fruit trees. Apply to Russicklal Sircar, *via* Baranagore P. O.—"*Title-deeds unexceptionable.*"

WANTED immediately a competent Draftsman and Estimator accustomed to Railway work. Salary up to rupees 100 per mensem according to qualifications. Applications with copies of testimonials to be sent to the Manager, Northern Bengal State Railway, Saidpur.

WANTED.

FOR THE METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE.

Two Tabulators on Salaries varying from Rs. 20 rising to Rs. 30, to Rs. 40 rising to Rs. 55 per month, according to qualifications, which will be tested by examination. Applicants to send applications stating their qualifications, in their own handwriting, befor the 10th instant.

HENRY S. BLANDFORD,
Metl. Office India, 4, Middleton Row. } Meteorological Reporter Govt. of Indin.

VALUABLE LAW BOOKS.

| | Rs. | As. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| English Law Reports by the Authority of the Incorporated Council of Law Reporting for England and Wales, 1876—Chan. D.(3) Statute(1) Q.R D.(1) Probate D.(1) Exch. D.(1) C.P.(1) 8 vols. *full cap.*.. | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Wilson (H. H.)—Glossary of Judicial and Revenue Terms and Useful Words occurring in Official Documents relating to the Administration of the Government of India; from the Arabic, Persian, Hindustani, Sanscrit, Hindi, Bengali, Uriya, Marathi, Guzrathi, Telugu, Karnata, Tamil, Malayalam, and other languages, London, 1855 ... | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Strange, (Sir T.) Hindoo Law, 2 vols. fresh, London, 1830 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 10 | 0 | 0 |

15, Bosepara Lane, Calcutta. KADARNATH BANERJI.

Wanted a Draftsman for the District Engineer's Office, Backergunge, salary Rs. 40 per month.

He must be able to estimate from simple drawings; draw from sketches or original; trace &c. &c.

Applications should be sent with copies of testimonials &c. to the DISTRICT ENGINEER, ROAD CESS COMMITTEE, BACKERGUNGE so as to reach his office not later than the 15th April 1882.

J. C. VEASEY.
*Chairman.*
D. R. C. Committee.

MIRACLE!!!

DR. 'V. C. ROY'S SPECIFIC FOR INSANITY

Numerous testimonials.

Sold at No. 25, Prosunno Coomar Tagore's Street, Calcutta.

*Price Rs. 5 per Phial.*

Rupee one in addition for postage and packing.

U. N. BAGCHI, M.A.,
Manufacturing Chemist.

NOTIFICATION.

To be peremptorily sold pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction made in suit.—No. 251 of 1880 (wherein Janokeynath Roy is plaintiff and Sreemotty Khettermony Dossee and

Nilrutton Bose are defendants) and dated the 12th August 1880, by the Registrar of the Said Court in his sale room at the Court-House on Saturday the 29th day of April next at the hour of 12 o'Clock at noon the undermentioned immoveable properties either in one lot or in several lots as may suit intending purchasers.

*Lot.* 1.—All that four annas share of and in the Zemindary Purgunnah Tuppa Shah Alumpore and recorded as No. 2 in the rent roll of the Collector of Beerbhoom, and which said four annas share of the Zemindary bears an annual Government revenue of Rupees thirteen thousand one hundred and sixty-one three annas two pie and two cowrees.

*Lot.* 2.—All that four annas share in the Zemindary called Salumpore &c. Julkur and recorded as No. 286 in the rent roll of the Collector of Beerbhoom which said four annas share bears an annual Govt. revenue of Rupees thirty-two, two annas ten pie and one cowree.

Lot 3.—All that four annas share in all that Zemindary called Mehal Dominai and recorded as No. 559 in the rent roll of the Collector of Beerbhoom and which said four annas share bears an annual Government revenue of Rupees thirteen one anna ten pie and three cowries.

Lot 4.—All that four annas share in all that Zemindary called Mehal Doobrajpoor and recorded as No. 545 in the rent roll of the Collector of Beerbhoom and which said four annas share bears an annual Government revenue of Rupees sixty nine eight annas and four pie and which said Zemindaries and lands are let in Putney.

Lot 5.—All that four annas share in all that Zemindary called Shakh Bahar and recorded as No. 154 in the rent roll of Collector of Beerbhoom bearing a sudder jummah of Rupees three thousand seven hundred and fifteen and fourteen annas.

Lot 6.—All that four annas share in all that large brick-built factory house together with thatched houses &c. covering an area of one hundred bigahs and is butted and bounded as follows, namely, on the west and north of the road leading from Sewri Saori to Kallipore on the east of the paddy land and the road and on the south of the Company's factory and road which said Zemindaries talooks and Mehals are situate within the District of Beerbhoom and within the Registration Sub-district of Sewri, Thanna Suri Rajnagore, Ka-hba, Sakulipore, Lobhpore, Barwan, Dubrajpore and Manresvar.

Lot 7.—All that upper-roomed brick-built messuage tenement or dwelling house No. 75 Beadon Street (formerly No. 77 Noyan Chand Dutt's Street) Simla, in the Town of Calcutta together with the piece or parcel of land thereunto belonging and on part whereof the same is erected and built containing by estimation two bigahs twelve cottahs and three gundahs, be the same a little more or less and which premises are butted and bounded as follows, that is to say on the north by the tenanted land of Sumbhoo Chunder Benerjee formerly belonging to Nilmony Mitter deceased, on the south partly by the public road called Nyan Chand Dutt's Street, partly by the house and premises of Sumbhoo Chunder Dutt formerly belonging to Rutton Chunder Dutt partly by the land and tank belonging to the estate of Promotho Nauth Dey and Aushootos Dey and partly by the dwelling-house of Holtodhur Bysack formerly belonging to Gunganarain Bysack on the east partly by the house and premises belonging to the said estate of Promotho Nauth Dey and Aushootoss Dey and partly by the tenanted land of Sumbhoo Chunder Banerjee, formerly belonging to Nilmoney Mitter and on the west partly by the dwelling-house and premises of Sreenauth Bose and Gopaul Chunder Bose formerly belonging to Madhub Chunder Bose partly by the house and premises of Birrassar Dutt and partly by the dwelling-house and premises of Bhola Nauth Bannerjee formerly belonging to Ramnidhi Bannerjie.

Lot 8.—All that piece or parcel of land containing about two Cottahs situate in Beadon Street in Calcutta and now forming a part of the said house and premises No. 75 Beadon Street and lying to the south of the southern wall of the said house and separating the same from Beadon Street and which piece of land was purchased from the Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta.

The condition of sale and abstract of title may be seen in the office of the Registrar of High Court in its Original Jurisdiction and also in the office of Baboo Ashootoss Dhur, Attorney for the Plaintiff at No. 3 Hasting's Street in the Town of Calcutta on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

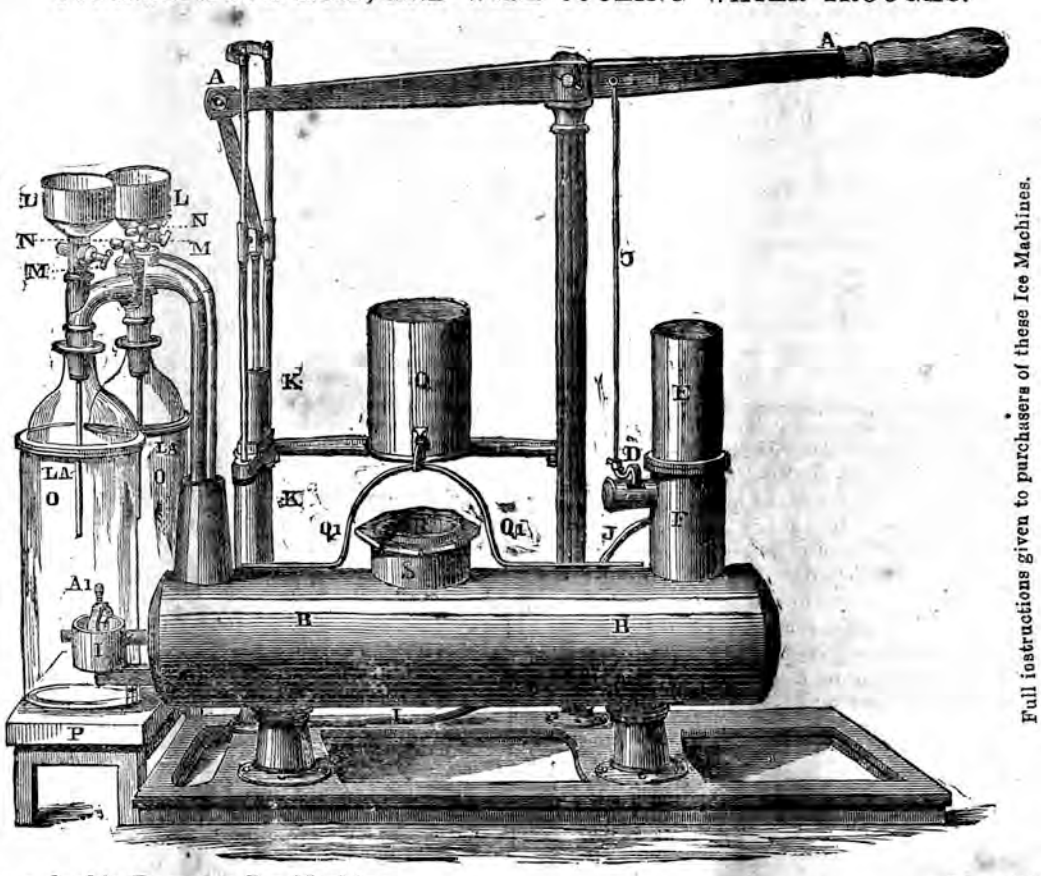
Aushootoss Dhur,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Calcutta,
High Court Original Side.
The 18th March. 1882.

R. BELCHAMBERS.
*Registrar.*


# ICE SEASON 1882.

## TWO POUNDS OF PURE SOLID TASTELESS ICE IN 25 MINUTES.

PATENT PNEUMATIC ICE MACHINES (NEW MODEL) WITH ENLARGED CYLINDERS FOR ACID, AND WITH COOLING WATER TROUGHS.



Can be worked by the most inexperienced person, and is not liable to get out of order.

Full instructions given to purchasers of these Ice Machines.

For a double Decanter Ice Machine ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ..... Rs. 275
For a single Decanter Ice Machine... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... „ 190
40lb Sulphuric Acid in Stone-jars, packed in case... ... ... ... ... ... ... ..... „ 10-4

ARLINGTON & Co.,
3B, *Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.*

*THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.*

# T. E. THOMSON & CO.

9, Esplanade Row, Calcutta.

PLAIN WROUGHT-IRON SAFES,

FITTED WITH PATENT LOCKS AND DUPLICATE KEYS.

| Length. | | Breadth. | | Depth. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | × | 10 | × | 8½ | Rs. | 47 |
| 18 | × | 12 | × | 11 | „ | 55 |
| 20 | × | 14 | × | 12 | „ | 60 |
| 22 | × | 16 | × | 14 | „ | 65 |
| 24 | × | 18 | × | 15 | „ | 75 |
| 26 | × | 19 | × | 17 | „ | 80 |
| 28 | × | 20 | × | 18 | „ | 85 |
| 30 | × | 21 | × | 20 | „ | 90 |
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